FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1851. [NO. 1783.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Terms for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $4 00 if paid in advance; $4 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $5 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Yearly advertisements by special contracts, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

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FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

This distinguished gentleman arrived in this City on Friday last, *en route* for Washington, from his residence in Hillsborough. He received, on Saturday, the calls of many of his numerous friends, and left on Monday morning for the seat of Government. The subjoined Correspondence has been handed us for publication. The admirable letter of Gov. Graham will commend itself to every true-hearted man as an able and patriotic defence of the Compromise and the Union.

RALEIGH, July 26, 1851.

HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,

Dear Sir: On behalf of your numerous friends in this City, we greet your arrival among us with sincere pleasure.

Having resided here for four years as the Chief Magistrate of our State, we can bear high and faithful testimony to your eminent social worth, as well as to your exalted political virtues.

As the Head of a most important and interesting department of the National Government, we feel gratified by the ability and impartiality with which it has been administered by you. And, especially, do we admire the unflinching zeal, and the excellent labor, and the enlightened talent, with which you have defended the great and noble cause of the CONSTITUTION and the UNION.

We have the honor to invite you to partake of a Public Dinner, at such time as will suit your convenience.

With sentiments of high esteem, your ob't servts,

W. D. HAYWOOD,
RICH'D HINES,
JAS. IREDELL,
CHAS. MANLY,
J. H. BRYAN,
C. L. HINTON,
H. W. MILLER,
E. B. FREEMAN,
H. W. HUSTED,
SEATON GALES,
CHAS. E. JOHNSON,
B. B. MOORE,
J. F. TAYLOR,
C. B. ROOT,
GEO. LITTLE.

RALEIGH, July 26th, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I deeply regret, that the necessity of pursuing my journey, on my return to Washington, with all convenient despatch, denies me the pleasure of accepting your very kind and obliging invitation, on behalf of my friends in Raleigh, to a public dinner. I however beg those by whom it is tendered, to be assured that I received it as a new manifestation of their friendly regard, and of the hospitality of a community towards which I shall ever cherish grateful recollection, not merely on account of the kind offices of good neighborhood experienced during my residence among them, but of a social intercourse, which dates back almost to my boyhood, and enrolls among the citizens of Raleigh many of my most esteemed and trusted friends. To retain their good opinion will be to me, always, among the comforts of life, as well as an assurance that whatever my fortune may bestow, has been obtained by no derogatory or unworthy means.

You have been pleased, Gentlemen, to refer, in terms more complimentary than deserved, to my humble services in the administration of a department of the Government, and in the cause of the Constitution and the Union. Called suddenly and unexpectedly from the retirement of private life, to an important and responsible trust, at a time of much excitement on national affairs, I did not hesitate to accept a distinction which I conceived to be tendered in my person to the steadfast and loyal character of my native State, rather than to the qualifications of the individual. And if there has been any thing in the manner of discharging the duties of my post which is at all worthy of the commendation in which you indulge, it is attributable mainly to the lessons learned in her schools, and some little experience in the conduct of her affairs.

My leisure will not allow such a presentation of my views on the present state of the country as would be agreeable to me, were it in my power to meet you as proposed by your invitation. I cannot, however, forbear to say, that in my opinion, the settlement of the vexed questions arising out of the acquisition of territory from Mexico, and the relations between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, commonly called the compromise acts of 1850, ought to be regarded in all sections as a final adjustment; as upon its faithful observance must mainly depend the peace and quiet of the country. Whilst it has not effected every thing which our own section might have insisted on, or desired, it still, in my judgment, places our peculiar interests under a securer protection than they have enjoyed for the last twenty years. Not to mention the rejection of the Wilmot proviso from the Territorial bills of Utah and New Mexico, by a decisive vote of the House of Representatives, after the long protracted contest, year after year, upon Abolition petitions, it was an acquisition of no trifling importance to obtain such an enactment as the Fugitive slave law. True, it does nothing more than enforce the covenant of the constitution. But it is a Legislative acknowledgement of our rights and the provision of a sanction for their observance, such as I fear could not have been procured for many years preceding.

But this is but a part of the benefit. The Judiciary of the United States sustains this law in spirit and intent. The Justices and Judges both of the higher and inferior courts, have everywhere met the responsibilities imposed upon them by it, in a manner, and with an ability, learning and fortitude, worthy of the disciples and successors of John Marshall. They have not only maintained it in execution, but vindicated it in elaborate charges to the juries, which they have caused to be published for general information. We are a people of precedents, and of habitual reverence for the opinions of the Judiciary, under the high sanctions of official oaths. These Judicial addresses will do far more to correct vitiated public opinion at the North, than all the arguments of statesmen or politicians on the floor of Congress.

Nor, is this all. The executive of the United States stands ready, in every case legally requiring it, to bring the Military power to the aid of the civil officer, in the execution of this Law. And here, I shall not be restrained, by any apprehension of being thought guilty of adulation by the censorious few, from doing an act of justice to the Chief Magistrate of a nation, in bearing my testimony to the "clearness in his great office," with which he has trodden the path of duty, in regard to this statute, without usurpation, ostentation or evasion, without vanity, fear or reproach. Such concurrent action on the part of every department of the Federal Government not only gives to us the protection of a public authority, but cannot but have a salutary effect in bringing back the people of the non-slaveholding States to a sense of their obligations under the constitution, and convince those who are sincere, that instead of conscience requiring their aid in the escape of the slave, or a passive indifference in regard to him, it demands that they shall give their assistance in all proper cases for his recapture and surrender. Need I add, that a large part of the press, the pulpit and public men of the North, at the head of whom stands the great expounder of the constitution, are also on our side of this contest.

While these good influences are at work on our behalf in the non-slaveholding States, and the Government throws over us the shield of its protection, in maintaining the compromise, it is with unfeigned regret that I perceive in our own section of the country, some who, while professing a willingness to abide by it, disparage it in such terms as to persuade all others not to do so; others who regard it as of no effect and are ready to re-agitate the whole subject of slavery, *ad infinitum;* while others denounce it, as a most intolerable grievance, making a real *casus belli,* and justifying a Revolution of the Government, under the name of secession.

I cannot now discuss these various positions.—But it cannot escape observation, that the advocates of all three of them are most anxious to obtain a recognition of the doctrine that a state may at pleasure secede from the Union, and that after such declaration of secession, there is no longer any power, in the Government of the United States, to enforce the Laws of the United States, within our limits. Their anxiety and zeal for this doctrine in theory, places the two classes of persons first adverted to in the same category with the practical secessionist. If the fact be undeniable, that one is for immediate secession, and another solicitous to have his right recognized to do so with impunity, it is difficult to perceive how he could more effectually aid and encourage him to that fatal result.

Nor can I dwell on the doctrine of secession further than to say, that it is utterly inconsistent with and repugnant to the constitution of the United States; and that it was fully discussed and in my opinion refuted along with nullification in the winter of 1832-'33.

I counsel no abatement of vigilance over the true rights of the South, and shall be the last to surrender the right of Revolution, should aggression and grievances arise to justify it. I trust, however, that if such a state of things shall ever occur, we shall make an out and out Revolution, which shall leave no room for doubt, and entrap no man's conscience. In the meantime, by faithfully adhering to the terms of adjustment agreed on in the compromise acts by the exertions and sacrifices of patriots of both the great parties which have divided the country, we shall entitle ourselves to have them in the like manner observed and kept on the part of our Northern brethren, and in the event of a last appeal after a failure in our just expectations, we would stand justified to ourselves, and before the judgment of mankind. I fondly hope, however, that there is yet patriotism enough in all sections to preserve our Union in its true spirit, and transmit the blessings of the constitution to the latest posterity.

I am, gentlemen, with sincere respect, your ob't serv't,

WM. A. GRAHAM.

Messrs. HAYWOOD and others, committee.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 25—Boat Express, from Str Graham, with goods for Houston & Overby, H Branson & Son, A A McKethan, E Fuller, J Smith & Co, A M Shipp, J Powers, Smith, Clark & Swaim, Earnhardt & Moss, W Albright, J & B G Worth, J Woltering, E Hearne, Rowan Factory, Blum & Smith, J Cowles, J W McRae, H L Myrover & Co, T J Johnson, S Hall, J B Hales, Murchison & Johnson, J D Williams, S J Hinsdale, A S Horney, and others.

The River continues very low.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 26.—Schrs. Mary from Conwayborough, S. C., L. P. Smith from New York, Lucy Ann from Savannah. 27.—Schr. R. S. Burney from Shallotte, Barque William from Charleston.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1851.

RAIN.—We have at length been favored with fine rains, which we hope have extended through the neighboring counties, and put an end to the disastrous drought which has prevailed so long. The air too is cool. Sunday last was the hottest day, by 4 degrees, that we have experienced this season. The Thermometer stood at 99 to 106, in different localities.

N. C. UNIVERSITY.—We learn by a letter from Chapel Hill, written last week, that the number of Students at the University was 227, (and not 300 as stated by the Star, and copied into this paper,) and that more were coming.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.—$30,000 State Bonds, (says the Raleigh Star,) were sold on the 26th, at a premium averaging a little more than 2 per cent.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—Whilst the Locofocos at the South, from the Washington Union down, are falsely charging the President with being an abolitionist, and faithless to the South, what do the Locofocos of Vermont say of him? *They* charge him with "fidelity to slavery, the maintenance of its supremacy and inviolability," and with sustaining the Fugitive Slave law. See the resolutions of the Vermont State Convention.

The fact is, that the President is faithful to the Union, to his solemn obligation to maintain it, the Constitution and the Laws. That is his position, and it is the true one for a President of the United States. We hope the people will sustain him in it, against fanatics at the North and disunionists at the South, now cordially working together for his downfall and that of the Union.

ANOTHER COALITION BETWEEN THE LOCOFOCOS AND ABOLITIONISTS.—Of all the impudent pretences of Locofocoism, (and they are neither few nor small,) the pretence that that party at the North is friendly to the South and Southern institutions, is the boldest and the most unfounded, under the circumstances of coalition after coalition between that party and the abolitionists, in every State where a party object could be accomplished by such coalitions. The latest instance is furnished by Vermont, for the particulars of which we refer to the resolutions in another column, and to the article from the North American, exposing the attempt of the Pennsylvanian to conceal the facts from its readers.

If anything is to destroy this Union it is this propensity of Locofocoism to unite with the abolitionists, with any body indeed, for the sake of securing "the spoils." And indeed there is danger of such a result. It is highly probable that by these coalitions Pennsylvania and Vermont will now be carried, as Massachusetts and Delaware and Ohio have so recently been; and the importance and power of the abolitionists will thus be immeasurably increased. The war upon the Compromise will be renewed with double energy. The country will be again at sea, surrounded by dangers.

MESSRS. CALDWELL AND RUFFIN.—We are accused by the Wilmington Journal of "slandering" these gentlemen by accusing them of hostility to the Compromise. The Journal says, they are willing to "submit" to it. A very few words will suffice to show that the Journal has "slandered" both this paper and its own friends.

How can Messrs. Caldwell and Ruffin "submit" to the very Compromise, for supporting which they denounce the Whig party of the South as "submissionists"? How can they be willing to "submit" to measures which they do not hesitate to declare are "unconstitutional and unjust to the South"? How can they "submit" to such measures when they say that they are in favor of secession for "adequate cause," declaring that a violation of the Constitution is "adequate cause," and at the same time proclaiming that the Constitution has already been violated?

Messrs. Ruffin and Caldwell have made all these declarations, yet the Journal attempts to convince the public that they are in favor of "submitting" to the Compromise. *We* "submit" that if they are really willing to "submit" to measures which they believe to be "unconstitutional and unjust to the South" they are "traitors to the South," and willing to "sacrifice our peculiar institutions" merely for the sake of getting to Congress.

The condition of the money market in New York is stated by the Express to be any thing but satisfactory. A decided scarcity exists, which is expected to grow worse for two months to come.

PROGRESS.—Senator Foote and Gov. Quitman, who are stumping it as candidates for Governor of Mississippi, had a fight at Sledgeville, Miss., a few days ago. Neither was seriously injured.

There are at the present time six McAdamized and two plank roads centering in the town of WINCHESTER, Va.

CONSISTENT.—The Washington Union, commenting upon the position of parties in Pennsylvania, says:

"The law of 1847 was repealed by the last Pennsylvania legislature; but the act of repeal was practically vetoed by Governor Johnston, who put the repeal bill in his pocket. This dangerous and disorganizing course is defended by the whig party;" &c.

Now in 1833, Gen. JACKSON pursued the same course with regard to Mr. Clay's Land Bill. At that time Mr. A. J. Donelson, now the Editor of the Union, was the Private Secretary of Gen. Jackson, yet he did not denounce the act as "dangerous and disorganizing," nor did he denounce "the party" for upholding it. But "circumstances alter cases." *Now* a Whig has followed Gen. Jackson's example, and those who defended the act of the Hero of New Orleans, condemn the same act as "disorganizing" when committed by a Whig!

Gen. Jackson was the first to commence this "dangerous and disorganizing course," and his object was to prevent the majority from passing the bill in defiance of his veto, by the constitutional majority of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, which it was well known Mr. Clay's Land Bill would have commanded. How much more reprehensible this than Gov. Johnston's act, which the Union now denounces, and which we do not defend.

A MODEL RAIL ROAD.—The Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer thus describes the *present* condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road:—

"A recent trip over this road has filled us with wonder and admiration. We speak seriously when we say, that if it could be displayed at the World's Fair, it would carry off the palm from all competitors, and throw even the Diamond, known as the "Light of the World," into a dark shade. There is scarcely a piece of iron on it of six feet continuous length. But what of that? The cars jump from the iron to the wood rail, then skip a while on mother earth, and then jump fiercely on a snake-head, mash it down, and go on their way rejoicing in a speed of some eight miles an hour. As to a "run off," the Engineer does not care the smack of his finger for that. He is used to it, and can, with his assistants, replace a train before the snoozing passenger knows that it has encountered any thing more formidable than an ordinary bump in a contest with a snake-head. Such was our opinion of the Engineer's skill, that, in a moment of ecstatic admiration, we grasped him by his brawny hand, and told him that it was our opinion he could carry the train fox-hunting, or win the prize in a steeple chase.—There never was such travelling, over such a road, since

——"Yonder spheres sublime
Pealed their first notes to sound the march of time."

Extract of a letter from the Mountain District:

"We are trying to elect Gaither in this District, but I fear that the chances are against him. Clingman professes to be a great lover of the Union, and it is hard to make his former friends believe otherwise."

Letter to the Editors dated

DEEP RIVER, CHATHAM, July 28.

DEAR SIRS:—The Farmers in this neighborhood begin to be seriously alarmed in consequence of the long-continued drought, and fears are entertained that the crops will fall short. It is thought the corn crop will be one third less than the average.

Cotton looks more favorable, although it will doubtless be much injured, and in some instances the *squares* are beginning to drop off.

The C. F. & D. R. Navigation Company are busily engaged in the construction of Locks and Dams on the River. At the Gulf, (Haughton's Mills,) the Lock is in a state of considerable forwardness; and last week the work was commenced at Evans's Mills, four or five miles above. The people here appear very sanguine in their expectations of the benefits to be derived from its completion, and I sincerely trust they may not be disappointed.

If all the work should be executed in as durable a manner as that at the Gulf, I do not think much fear need be apprehended from freshets.

Nothing is said here about the Election. No interest seems to be felt in it so far as regards this County. It is thought, however, that, this being a leisure season of the year, a full vote will be polled.

It is very healthy in this immediate neighborhood, but great mortality has prevailed in some parts of the county, from Dysentery in an epidemic form.

A new arrangement of the mail has just been made and will go into operation this week, by which subscribers to the Observer will receive their papers on Friday morning, instead of Monday of the following week. This will, I think, have a tendency to increase your subscription list here.

Dr. J. D. Bellamy's Turpentine Distillery, in Brunswick county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last. Loss $2,000.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Court will ride the ensuing Fall circuit in the following order:

1. Edenton,	Judge Settle.
2. Newbern,	" Dick.
3. Raleigh,	" Caldwell.
4. Hillsboro',	" Ellis.
5. Wilmington,	" Bailey,
6. Salisbury,	" Manly.
7. Morganton,	" Battle.

Raleigh Register.

Of all actions of a man's life, says Selden, his marriage does *least* concern other people, yet of all actions of his life it is the most meddled with by other people.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.—We have before us the last No. of this paper, containing a very *lengthy* article in reply to our comments upon the position of parties in Pennsylvania. The Journal's reply abounds in misrepresentations of this paper, to which it is scarcely necessary to reply. We have accomplished the only object we had in view, when we commenced the discussion, for we have clearly shown that treason to the Union is not confined to the Whig party at the North, but on the contrary have, (to use its own language,) "forced" the Journal to admit that a large portion of its own party has "acted horribly." This, as we have often said, was our only object. We can well afford to pass by the Journal's misrepresentations of this paper. To such a course on the part of the Locofocos of this State, we have long been accustomed, and consider it as evidence that we have done our duty.

One instance however, we will cite, because it has more than a mere personal bearing. In the Observer of the 15th inst. we said, that neither Bigler nor the Pennsylvanian had ventured to answer the home questions of the North American, which had been repeated to them almost daily for weeks. To this the Journal of Saturday last replies:—

"To show how far the Pennsylvanian and Col. Bigler are *mum*, we extract from that paper of the 15th, as follows, and we beg the Observer to mark how the truth puts down the slanders of the North American."

Here it will be seen that the Journal quotes the Pennsylvanian of the 15th, to disprove a statement made by us on the very same day, which every one will see was perfectly true when we published it. We could not of course know on the 15th what the Pennsylvanian said on that day; and yet the Journal prates about "the truth," and "slanders"!

Now it is true that the Pennsylvanian, on the 15th, did attempt a reply to *some* of the questions so often put by the North American. But *Bigler has never yet done so,* (unless he has done it since the date of our last accounts from Philadelphia.) *He* is still *mum.* He does not even authorize the Pennsylvanian to speak for him. *To do so would offend Wilmot and his abolition followers,* (whose support has been secured to Bigler by the corrupt coalition,) and endanger his election. Such is the man whom the Journal lauds as true to the South, whilst it dares to insinuate unfaithfulness against Southern men, who own slaves in the South, who were born in the South, who have always lived in the South, and who expect to die in the South; who never voted for the Wilmot Proviso, or for a law to forbid the use of jails to confine fugitive slaves.

But the Pennsylvanian has not answered, even for itself, the questions put to it and to Bigler. Whilst it gives answers which, if they came from Bigler, would be satisfactory if we could put faith in him, to *two* of those questions, it omits all notice of the *third,* and most important question, viz:

"Is Col. Bigler ready to disavow his vote in the State Senate in favor of the Wilmot Proviso?"

Why does not the Journal give this question; and an answer to it?

Is the Pennsylvanian, as well as Bigler, afraid to answer it? Is the Journal afraid to let its readers see that it is not denied that Bigler voted for the Wilmot Proviso, whilst it says for itself, that it "knows nothing" about it? What, attempt in this way to induce its readers to discredit a fact which it dares not deny, and which the Pennsylvanian dares not deny—a fact undisputed in Pennsylvania or any where else? We have the yeas and nays in the State Senate of Pennsylvania on the Wilmot Proviso—24 Yeas to 3 Nays,—*and Bigler's name is the first one recorded in favor of it!* Yet the Journal very conveniently "knows nothing" about it!

But the Journal says, it is "COMPARATIVELY UNIMPORTANT" *whether Bigler voted for the Wilmot Proviso or not in* 1847!! Here is a notable defender of Southern rights! So strenuous an advocate that even the bare unfounded suspicion that a Southern Whig favors a Wilmot Provisoist at the North is sufficient to call down its heaviest denunciations, thinks it "comparatively unimportant" whether its own party candidate voted for that very measure which is the cause of all our troubles! Lest any body should suppose that we do the Journal injustice in attributing to it such a sentiment, we copy the entire paragraph in which it is contained:—

"The next charge of the Observer is that the Pennsylvania Democratic Legislature of '47 passed the Wilmot proviso, and that Mr. Bigler voted for it. Of this we know nothing—it is, perhaps, on a par with the preceding charge about voting for the jail closing law—but one way or another, it is comparatively unimportant, as we are discussing the present position of the party in Pennsylvania, not the past course of a Legislature of four years since."

The Journal denies, on the authority of the Pennsylvanian, that Bigler voted for the law of 1847 refusing the use of the jails for the confinement of fugitives.—Here is a direct question of veracity.

We find the facts in the Washington Union of the 23d inst. as copied from the Pennsylvanian, which gives it as an extract from the Journal of the Senate, as follows:—

Extract from the Journal of the Senate of Pennsylvania, session of 1847, *page* 312.—"On motion of Mr. Smith and Mr. Levis, the senate resolved into committee of the whole, Mr. Anderson in the chair, on bill No. 326, from the house of representatives, entitled an 'Act to prevent kidnapping, preserve the public peace, prohibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore exercised by judges, justices of the peace, aldermen, and jailers in this commonwealth, and to repeal certain laws.' After some time, the committee rose, and the chairman reported the bill without amendment.

"On motion of Mr. Carson, said bill was read the Second time, considered, and agreed to; and,

"On motion of Mr. Smith and Mr. Overfield, the rule was dispensed with, and said bill was read a third time and passed.

"*Ordered,* That the clerk return said bill to the house of representatives with information that the senate has passed the same with amendment."

The next business, recorded on the same page of the journal as the above, was the consideration, "on motion of Mr. Bigler and Mr. Anderson," of a bill "in relation to the duties of county auditors in the county of Potter," and a bill "relative to election for constables in Allen township, Cumberland county."

Now we take it as certain that the Journal reads the Union and the Pennsylvanian, and has seen the above extract.

Well, what does it prove? Why that the bill was not one which excited no attention, as the Journal stated a few weeks ago, but that it was taken up, considered for "some time," in committee, reported to the house, again "considered," read a second and a third time, and passed without opposition. Every body was in favor of it. The very next business was a motion by Mr. Bigler, which shows that he was present when the bill passed. Now the question is, did Bigler vote for it? And, as the yeas and nays were not called for, the Journal and its Locofoco associates have the hardihood to assert that he did *not* vote for it. *Did any body vote for it?* we ask. If any member voted for it, it is evident Bigler did, for all the members of the Senate did alike. If one voted for it, *all* did, for not a voice was raised against it. If Bigler did not vote for it, as contended by the Journal, no one did, and the law was not legally passed, for the constitution of Pennsylvania requires a majority of both Houses to vote for a bill to pass it. Now every one knows, that in all Legislative bodies many bills are passed and become laws without a tenth part of the members voting for them, if this Locofoco doctrine be true, that a man don't vote for a bill unless his name is recorded in its favor. But the doctrine is not true. And Bigler, according to the Senate Journal, voted for the bill, if any one did.

Now what must be thought of a man, who is present when a bill passes, who silently assents to its passage, and then allows his friends to declare that he did not vote for it, because his name is not recorded on the Journal?

The Journal attempts to make a distinction between the Harrisburg Convention and the Reading Convention. But on what ground? Both were Locofoco Conventions. Wilmot was specially honored as a member of one of them, and in truth the more important one to the South, for its business was to nominate Locofoco candidates for the Judicial offices; and we are informed by the North American that he has the promise of the highest Judgeship in his county. Now the Fugitive law is to be executed or defeated by the Judicial, not by the Executive officers; and therefore it was, no doubt, that Wilmot was in that Convention instead of the other.

To sum up the whole matter, we think we have shown, that this great friend of the South, Bigler, voted for the jail law, and for the Wilmot Proviso, and is now in league with the notorious Wilmot, who is to be rewarded with the Presiding Judgeship of his county, as a compensation for bringing the abolition votes to the support of Bigler. That Bigler has refused to answer whether he is now in favor of the Proviso and the jail law, or not. We have further shown that John Van Buren, the notorious New York abolitionist, is also invited to the Locofoco celebration of the 4th of July at Tammany Hall, along with Cass, Woodbury, Buchanan, &c., as a "bird of the same feather" with themselves.

We have shown, in short, that whenever the Locofoco party at the North *can gain any thing* by such a coalition, they are ready to unite with the abolitionists, on the principle of the division of "the spoils." Witness Ohio, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Pennsylvania, &c. And that the perpetrators of such acts will always find defenders among the *peculiar* friends of the South.

For further information as to Pennsylvania politics, see the articles we copy today from the North American.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.

Important from Texas—Fugitive Slave Trouble.—By an arrival at this port, we have received advices from Texas to the 18th of July.

Great excitement prevailed on the Rio Grande in consequence of the Mexicans refusing to deliver up a runaway slave.—An armed party of Texans threatened to capture Presidio. It is said that there are two thousand fugitive slaves in Mexico.

A DUEL.

A gentleman passed through this place on Saturday, 26th, bringing the intelligence that a duel was fought on the 24th inst., between Col. John Baxter, of Hendersonville, and Marcus Erwin, Esq., of Asheville, one of the editors of the Asheville *News.*

The parties met near the Saluda Gap in S. C. Col. B. had previously determined not to fire. Mr. E. fired and his ball took effect in the right hand of his adversary, entering at the knuckle of the middle finger where it is inserted on the hand, ranging up the palm and coming out near the wrist. Col. B.'s pistol went off when his hand was struck.

Col. B. was the challenged party. The difficulty grew out of political differences leading to some personalities. John Woodfin, Esq., of Asheville, acted as second for Col. B., and Dr. E. R. Jones of Hendersonville, for Mr. E.

The above is all the news we have from the deplorable affair.—*Mountain Banner.*

LOCOFOCISM IN VERMONT.

If other evidence was wanting that the Democracy is not without taint or stain, sufficient, we think, could be found in the late proceedings of the *Vermont* DEMOCRATIC FREE SOIL *State Convention.* It met on the 22d inst., and, after organizing, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we here again assert, as we have heretofore, our unwavering fidelity to Democratic principles;—that foremost among these principles we maintain that this Government was ordained and the Constitution adopted to protect all its citizens in life, liberty, and property, and that the Government should be ever and perpetually active in the discharge of that high trust.

Resolved, That any attempt to foist the institution of slavery upon territory under the jurisdiction of the Union—any legislation of Congress that exposes the free citizens of a sovereign State to perpetual slavery without due process of law—that denies the trial by jury, and strips off the panoply of the great writ of right, is an invasion of the legitimate sovereignty of the States and an infringement on the guarantees of the Constitution, and should be promptly repelled.

Resolved, That certain fealty to those principles which deny all these rights to the citizen, we cannot recognise as others do, as the test of democracy.

Resolved, That we discover but one distinctive feature of the Whig party, in its present place, as shadowed by the present administration, fidelity to slavery, the maintenance of its supremacy and inviolability—we shall therefore oppose the Whig party. Its principles—it has none!

Resolved, That the Whigs of Vermont by cordially approving of President Fillmore's Administration at their late convention at Bellows' Falls, endorsed and tendered an issue upon the Fugitive Slave law; and that this Convention promptly accept the tender, and hereby recommend to all their political friends, and the friends of freedom and humanity in the State, to meet the issue in every political gathering and at the polls.

We commend these resolutions to the attentive perusal of Southern Democrats. *Possibly* it may convince them that the Abolition party of the North is not confined exclusively to the Whigs.

Richmond Whig.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

LOCOFOCO HONESTY.

We present to our readers a *small* specimen of the tricks which are commonly resorted to by our opponents in carrying out their political schemes. On Tuesday last, we received a telegraphic despatch—which was also received by the *Pennsylvanian,* coming from the same source and in the same language—dated at Montpelier, Vermont, and announcing the proceedings of the Democratic Convention which met at that place. This despatch appeared simultaneously in our paper and the *Pennsylvanian*—in the former just as it was received from the telegraph agent, but in the latter with a very serious suppression. We place them side by side, that the public may see the deception which is practised.

From the North American.	From the Pennsylvanian.
VERMONT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.	VERMONT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.
Montpelier, Vt., July 22.—The Democratic State Convention of Vermont, to nominate a candidate for Governor, met in this city to-day. It was well attended. The Hon. Edward Weston was chosen to preside, and after a variety of preliminary business, the Hon. Timothy P. Redfield, of Montpelier, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, in lieu of Hon. Lucius B. Peck, who declined a nomination. The Convention adopted a series of strong resolutions condemnatory of the fugitive slave law, and then adjourned.	Montpelier, Vt., July 22.—The Democratic State Convention of Vermont, to nominate a candidate for Governor, met in this city to-day. It was well attended. The Hon. Edward Weston was chosen to preside, and after a variety of preliminary business, the Hon. Timothy P. Redfield, of Montpelier, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, in lieu of Hon. Lucius B. Peck, who declined a nomination.

It will be discovered that the important paragraph, "*the Convention adopted a series of strong resolutions condemnatory of the fugitive slave law, and then adjourned,*" is smothered, while the preceding accounts conform, word for word, with our despatch. Indeed, they could not differ but by design. This *suppressio veri* had an object, which, urgent as it was in a party aspect, did not justify so reprehensible a recourse as the deliberate concealment of a political fact so important at this time. The Southern elections in several States take place on 4th and 7th of August, and we are compelled to infer that the *Pennsylvanian* designed to withhold its authority as a sanction to the truth of the discreditable proceedings of its party in Vermont, fearing the effect they might produce in the South. Comment upon such conduct is unnecessary. It carries its own comdemnation, and will be rebuked wherever there is intelligence and virtue enough to estimate the fraud and to fix its proper penalty.

MARRIED,

In Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. A. Ervin, Mr. R. S. McDONALD to Miss JULIA ANN LONG.

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at this Office.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the C. F. & D. R. Nav. Co., took place in Pittsboro', on Thursday the 17th inst. The Convention was organized by the appointment of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, jr., of Wilmington, President, and Messrs. N. A. Stedman, and J. J. Jackson, Secretaries.

On motion, it was:

Resolved, That a Committee of two be appointed by the Chair, to ascertain whether or not there was a sufficiency of stock represented, legally, to constitute a Meeting, and that said Committee be instructed to ascertain and report, what amount of stock was necessary to constitute such sufficiency, as also to what amount, stockholders owning two shares and more than two shares may be represented, and further, what number of shares of one hundred dollars only was represented.

Mess. F. J. Hill and J. H. Haughton, the Committee under said resolution, reported, that to constitute an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, it was necessary that there should be a representation of stock to the amount of 135 votes—also, that the stockholders present were entitled to 196 votes; two shares entitling to one vote; and further, that there was a representation of stock in shares of $100 each, to the amount of $6400, which report was concurred in.

On motion, it was:

Resolved, That all persons owning one share of stock, should be entitled to a vote in this meeting.

Able and elaborate reports were then submitted by Dr. S. McClenahan, President, and Col. Wm. B. Thompson, Chief Engineer of the Company, setting forth the present condition of the work, its future prospects, &c. Reports laid on the table for the present.

J. J. Jackson, Treasurer of the Company, submitted a report, setting forth the receipts and expenditures for the last year. Report laid on the table for the present.

N. A. Stedman, in behalf of the committee appointed at the last annual meeting, to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, submitted a report which was concurred in.

On motion of B. I. Howze, Esq:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to whom shall be referred the reports of the President, Engineer, and Treasurer, and that said Committee report to this Convention, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Messrs. B. I. Howze, Henry Elliot, M. Q. Waddell, Elias Bryan and Dr. R. K. Smith were appointed said Committee:—Whereupon, on motion, the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.—Convention met according to adjournment. Messrs. F. J. Hill, Henry Elliot and others addressed the Convention in impressive and eloquent terms, urging the immediate subscription of the balance of the stock necessary to be subscribed by individuals, to make up the capital stock of the Company. It was stated that a subscription of $12,500 would at once render binding a conditional subscription of $8,500, which would make up the capital stock of the company. The views of these gentlemen were listened to with profound attention.

Books of subscription were then opened, and $8,500 were added to the subscription

The Convention then adjourned until Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock.—Convention met according to adjournment.

The proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

B. I Howze, Esq., on behalf of the Committee to whom was referred the reports of the President, Engineer and Treasurer, submitted a report which was concurred in and ordered to be spread on the minutes of the Convention.

Dr. F. J. Hill offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, it is necessary and essential to the interest of the Company, that the President should visit and give his personal supervision to the work at every point on the river, at which it may be progressing at least once a month.

The Convention then went into the election of officers of the next year, which resulted as follows, viz:

President—Dr. S. McClenahan.

For Directors—Messrs. John H. Haughton, Thos. Hill, and L. J. Haughton.

Dr. John A. Hanks, the Representative for the State, appointed Messrs. R. K. Smith, and Isaac Clegg, Directors on the part of the State.

Henry Nutt, Esq., offered the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence be appointed to collect statistics and information in relation to the extension of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement to the Yadkin and Catawba Rivers, and report the result to the next general meeting of the Stockholders.

Resolved, That said Committee consist of five to be appointed by the Chair.

Said resolutions were unanimously adopted, and under them the Chair appointed the following Committee, to wit: H. Nutt, M. Q. Waddell, Dr. McClenahan, W. B. Thompson and J. H. Haughton.

On motion:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to superintend the printing of the reports of the President and Engineer, or such parts of the same as they may deem proper. N. A. Stedman, M. Q. Waddell and J. J. Jackson, were appointed said Committee.

Resolved, further, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to prepare a system of By-Laws for the Company, and report to the Stockholders at their next annual meeting.—Messrs. John A. Hanks, John H. Haughton, M. Q. Waddell, F. J. Hill and J. J. Jackson were appointed said Committee.

On motion:

Resolved, That the next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders be held in Haywood, on the third Thursday of July, 1852, and that the President be requested to have a Steamboat in readiness, after the adjournment of the same, to take the Stockholders on an excursion on the river.

The thanks of the Convention were, on motion, tendered to the President, for the dignified and highly satisfactory manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the meeting.

After which, on motion the Convention adjourned.

A. J. DEROSSET, JR., Pres't.
N. A. STEDMAN, J. J. JACKSON, Sec'ys.

From the Philadelphia North American.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Judge Duncan, one of the Commissioners from Virginia at the great Industrial Exhibition, in a letter published in the Richmond Republican, in which he complains of the treatment the Southern Commissioners generally have received from the English, expresses his firm belief that her Majesty's government is not only at heart favorable to the South Carolina project of dissolving the Unien, but entertains a fixed purpose of bringing that object about as soon as possible. Our Richmond cotemporary endorses the belief, arguing the *interest* of Great Britain, by striking a deadly blow at our nationality, to destroy the commercial and manufacturing rivalry of a state whose rapid progress and increasing power she begins to dread. The Judge takes a very common-sense, matter-of-fact-like view of the miserable dependence, the colonial vassalage in fact, into which South Carolina, even if successful in extricating herself from the Union, would be sure to fall, paying with this heavy price and the loss of all her slaves—who, he says, "will be set free, as certain as the slaves of the British West Indies have been"—for "a treaty with England," "English protection, and English fabrics in exchange for her cotton;" all which, he adds, "the English have already through their agents, promised her."

We have ourselves expressed a very different opinion as to the movements, or intents, founding this opinion upon the obvious interests, of the British Government in the matter of American disunion. And regarding this as a general thing—a disruptive contest between the South, or any considerable number of Southern States and the remaining States of the confederacy,—we must still avow the belief that England—whatever her private wishes might be in the premises, or her notion of the exigencies of a future policy—would view the measure with a repugnance and anxiety equal to our own. Although some may think otherwise, Lord Palmerston is one of those old-fashioned politicians who believe that secession is war. A civil war at the South must more or less affect—if not for a time entirely suspend—the cultivation of cotton; and we have often enough quoted the published declarations of English political writers as to the inevitably destructive effects of a single failing crop on British manufacturing industry, to show what fatal consequences to them would be expected from our dissentions.

At the present moment, in truth, and in the existing condition of things, it would be mere madness for any British Ministry, if it were in their power, to overthrow the edifice of American Union. Under the tariff of 1846, are we not the hewers of wood and drawers of water to our English taskmasters?—their excellent servants and good customers, who toil only to make them rich—who surrender to them as tribute the produce of our fields and the wealth of our mines? Is not California and its gold all theirs? A civil war would not only stop the supply of cotton; it would also stop this rich trade, the profits of which John Bull is now sweeping into his pockets at the rate of a million or two dollars a week. No, no; the British statesmen are not quite mad enough for that; nor have they the slightest inclination, besides these sacrifices to be made for the pleasure of seeing the Americans destoying themselves, their republic, and their liberties, to add the further price of the loss of Canada and all continental British America. As if a civil war could take place between the South and North, instigated by British machinations, without Great Britain being forced to take part in it, and being punished by the certain annexation to the North of all her ready colonies!

It does not follow, however, and we are far from saying, that the English Ministers are unfavorable to the South Carolina folly, and that, they have not had something to do, by means of secret agents, in instigating and encouraging the plans of seceders, talking softly about South Carolinan independence, British alliance, protection, free-trade, and all that sort of nonsense. It is only forty years since Captain John Henry was sent into New England on such a friendly mission, the divulgement of which by him and the production of the documentary evidence, had a decided effect in precipitating the war of 1812. England may be—and, as we suppose, is—very unwilling that the secession mania should reach the length of war—a serious and extended sectional war; but it is not inconsistent with a proper view of her policy to believe her highly desirous to foment an evil spirit and encourage an unhappy agitation which, without interrupting trade or production, will more or less embarrass, distress and weaken the republic,—besides distracting the attention of the American people, perhaps from British ill doings and false faith in Central America.

A Brutal Husband and Forgiving Wife.—Michael Kilroy was brought before the Police Court of Boston on Thursday, on the charge of beating his wife with a stick of wood, by which her arm was broken between the wrist and elbow, and the wrist dislocated. There were also bruises all over her body. The wife was put upon the stand as a witness, and testified that her husband came home on Tuesday evening partially intoxicated, and wanted some more money to buy liquor. She refused to give it to him, when he commenced to beat her; this having no effect, he seized the stick of wood and committed the assault for which he was arrested. She gave her testimony with a great deal of reluctance, alleging that it was all her own fault; that he was a good husband, the father of five children, and that if she had only given him the money it would not have happened. She wanted the Court to let him off; and, when he was ordered to jail to await his trial in August, she absolutely refused to recognise a witness against him. At last the Court was obliged to order her to give bonds in $100 to appear as a witness, and, if not given, the officers were instructed to commit her.

The ship "Reindeer," which arrived at New York from Canton a few days ago, had the following variety of seamen, which will give an idea of how crews are made up now-a-days: 2 Americans, 2 Frenchmen, 1 Cape de Verd Island, 1 Azores, 1 Portugal, 1 Italian, 1 Spaniard, 1 Manilla man, 2 Englishmen, 1 Irishman, 1 Scotchman, 1 mulatto, (American,) 2 Sandwich Island Indians, 2 Chinese, (cook and steward,) 1 Swede, 1 Welshman.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer thus describes the village of Quincy, and the residence and Burial Place of the Adams family:—

The village of Quincy is some eight miles from Boston. The village is large, not compactly built, but open, airy, and pleasant. The dwellings are mostly built of wood: There is a substantial, good-looking church, constructed of granite, and a very neat and commodious "town house" of a fresher look, also constructed of granite! The famous granite hills and quarries of Quincy commence within half a mile of the village, and extend in ranges for three or four miles.

We went on to one of the nearest quarries and witnessed the gangs at their work, and listened to the clink of the hammer, and the drill, and the wedge, and saw them cleave the gray rock into square blocks, as the woodman splits his log of wood, and beheld the slow ox-teams, with their ponderous wagons, heavy-laden, bearing these blocks, wrenched from the everlasting ribs of the earth, away to the marts of commerce, for the use, convenience, and comfort of the busy bustling world. Quincy granite is spread more or less over the whole Atlantic border of the States; and yet the quantity taken away is but the drop in the bucket compared with what remains. They are now quarrying and sending off large quantities of the rock for the custom-house at New Orleans.

I could not leave *Quincy* without visiting the venerable old mansion-house of THE ADAMSES, associated as it is with so many historic and patriotic recollections. On calling at the door I was shown into the principal parlor, or "east room," where the Hon. Charles F. Adams (son of the late President John Q. Adams) soon appeared and politely received me. Mr. Adams owns a fine dwelling of modern construction on a hill near by, known as "Mount Wallaston," but he prefers, and no wonder, to reside in his venerable ancestral halls—the antiquated mansion where President John Adams lived and died; the honored old edifice where President John Quincy Adams was born, and which was his homestead till the close of his long and eventful life.

"This is the east room," said Mr. Adams, "and the furniture and pictures which you see are the same that were here in the days of my grandfather, and they remain very much as he left them. Those pictures on the wall (pointing to the portraits of his grandfather and grandmother) have been hanging in their present position ever since I can remember. That is a portrait of their only daughter; and that the portrait of her husband, Col. Smith of New York. There is a portrait of Jefferson, and here is one of Gen. Warren."

These paintings, to the eye of the artist, would probably only be called respectable, but to the eye of the patriot, with all their clustering associations, how beautiful!—John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, so long and so bitterly opposed to each other in political warfare, become friends before their departure, and here their images look forth from the canvass upon each other with benignity and kindness, as we trust they themselves do in the spirit-world to which they have gone.

Mr. Adams took me into the "middle room," where hung an ancient portrait of Washington, a large engraving of the death-scene of Lord Chatham, and some other pictures; and then into the "west room," the old wood-work of which had recently been refreshed with paint and varnish.

Leaving the old mansion, I repaired to the ancient burying-ground, nearly half a mile distant, and directly opposite the stone church. The elder President Adams is entombed beneath the church, and a tablet and inscription to his memory is erected within the church. The tomb of the second President Adams is in the burying-ground close by the road-side, but fronting from the road. The only inscription it bears is the name, cut in the granite cap above the door, J. Q. Adams.

In wandering among the tombs and grave-stones, I found several inscriptions of historic interest. One, on a neat marble monument, enclosed by an iron railing, was as follows:

"Josiah Quincy, jr., born 23d of February, 1711; died 26th of April, 1775. And Abigail Quincy, his wife, born," &c. * * * "To their united and beloved memory this monument is erected by their only surviving child."

This surviving child, I suppose, is the present aged Josiah Quincy, the first Mayor of Boston, and late President of Harvard University. He now resides in Quincy, a little distance from the village.

Another inscription upon a marble slab, let into a heavy granite block, read as follows:

"In memory of Joseph Adams, son of Joseph, senior, and grandson of Henry and of Hannah his wife, whose maiden name was Bass, a daughter of Thomas Bass and Ruth Alden, parents of John Adams, and grand-parents of lawyer John Adams."

This lawyer John Adams, I suppose, was the elder President Adams.

Another inscription read as follows:

"Rev. John Hancock, fifth minister of the first congregational church of this town, and father of John Hancock, the patriot. Died May 7, 1744, in the 42d year of his age."

Another record of the Adamses, on a heavy horizontal slab, probably erected by the elder President Adams, read as follows:

"In memory of Henry Adams, who took his flight from the Dragon persecution in Devonshire, in England, and alighted with eight sons near Mount Wollaston. One of his sons returned to England; and, after taking time to explore the country, four removed to Medfield and the neighboring towns; two to Chelmsford; one only, Joseph, who lies here at his left hand, remained here, who was an original proprietor in the town of Braintree, incorporated in the year 1639. This stone and several others have been placed in this yard by a great-great-grandson, from a veneration of the piety, humility, simplicity, prudence, patience, temperance, frugality, industry, and perseverance of his ancestors, in hopes of recommending an imitation of their virtues to their posterity."

The last beautiful inscription, which I have copied, brings to mind the no less beautiful couplet—

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

BIRD'S-EYE.

A STUMP SPEECH.

The following specimen of quaint humor we find in one of our exchanges, under the head of "California Mews." They purport to have been delivered by a stump candidate of San Francisco:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I am a plain and modest man, born at an early period of my existence, which great event occurred one night while my mother was out. I have struggled from obscurity to which an unlucky star had doomed me, till I have risen like a bright exaltation in the evening, to the very summit of human greatness and grandeur. Gentlemen, I profess no principles—unfortunately I have none. On the unhappy occasion of my birth a dismal and melancholy man clothed in the sombre hues of mourning, swapt me away for another baby, and subsequently lost me at a raffle. Sad event! But who can control his fate? We are the creatures of destiny. "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will."

I was intended by nature for a great statesman. Had I lived in the days of Hannibal, I should have beaten the great chieftain in crossing the Alps, and it is a dead certain thing that I should have distanced Cortez in crossing that Isthmus. He never performed the feats that I did; he never came up the Chagres river in a canoe with a deaf and dumb "hombre," without a red cent, or a change of summer apparel. But a light heart and a thin pair of breeches, goes merrily through the world.

* * Sir, every man who has come here is a Columbus. He comes to discover new diggins. I am a Columbus! I was dead broke at home as Columbus was and have come here to strike a new vein. But I am not going to the mines. Oh no. You don't catch me up to my waist in water, with a junenile pickaxe and an ineipient crowbar, laboring in a heat of one hundred degrees in the shade, to dig out the filthy lucre. No sir, I am not on that lay, I hate labor, it was an invention to vex mankind. I prefer an office, one that is lucrative and not laborious; what you call a sinecure. And if I cannot get one myself, I will go in for any man who will divide on the dead level and no splits.

Sir, where will you find a country like this?—Talk not of oriental gorgeousness; of Eastern countries. Tell us not of the fairy scenery which poets, who revel in the great warm path of heavenly imagination, paint with golden pens on leaves of satin. The description of this beautiful country should be written with the golden wand of an angel, dipped in the softest rays of the sunbeam upon the blushing and delicate surface of a rose leaf. Excuse me, gentlemen, I except only the rainy season, and the dust flies.

We love our native land—we honor her flag, and would not rob the custom house if we had a fair show. But Congress must not put on any airs, or we will take charge of the custom house and post office, and make a muss generally. These are my sentiments, gentlemen and fellow citizens. If they don't admit us into the Union, we will burst open the custom house and admit all liquor free of duty. And now with a parting blessing upon the girls we left behind us and the boys who are coming on after us, we will adjourn and take a private drink.

Curran being angry in a debate one day put his hand on his heart, saying, "I am the trusty guardian of my own honor." "Then," replied Sir Boyle Roach, "I congratulate my honorable friend on the snug sinecure to which he has appointed himself."

How to Subdue a Vicious Horse.—A correspondent of the New York "Commercial" gives the following account of the method adopted by an officer of the United States service, lately returned from Mexico, to subdue a horse who would not allow his feet to be handled for the purpose of shoeing: "He took a cord about the size of a common bed-cord, put it in the mouth of the hosre like a bit, and tied it tighly on the top of the animal's head, passing his left ear under the string, not painfully tight, but tight enough to keep the ear down, and the cord in its place. This done, he patted the horse gently on the side of the head, and commanded him to follow, and instantly the horse obeyed, perfectly subdued, and as gentle as a well-trained dog; suffering his feet to be lifted with entire impunity, and acting in all respects like an old stager. The simple string thus tied made him at once as docile and obedient as any one could desire. The gentleman who thus furnished this exceeding simple means of subduing a very dangerous propensity, intimated that it is practiced in Mexico and South America in the management of wild horses."

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 28th ult., a negro Woman, light color, and about the usual height, good teeth, speaks slow, and when spoken to by a white person has a downward look; has a child with her about 2 years old, (girl,) was raised in Moore county by a Mr. Swan, where it is supposed she is trying to make her way. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to Messrs. H. Branson & Son, Fayetteville, or lodged in any jail so that I can get her.

CHS. H. STEVENS.
Sampson co., August 4, 1851. 10-2w

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF
HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE *fourteenth* annual course of Lectures will commence on Monday, the 13th of October, 1851, and continue until the first of March ensuing. The commencement for conferring degrees will be held about the middle of March.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, &c.
S. MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
CHS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery, &c.
C. P. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
D. H. TUCKER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The facilities for *Anatomical* and *Clinical* instruction in this institution and unsurpassed.

EXPENSES.—Matriculation fee $5—Professors' fees (aggregate) $105—Demonstrator's fee $10—Graduation fee $25.

The price of Board, including fuel, lights and servants' attendance, is usually $8 or $8½ per week.

The Catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the School, will be forwarded to those applying for it, or specific enquiries will be answered by letter. Address

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 22 9-8t

From the Philadelphia North American.

A POSER.

"In Pennsylvania every Abolitionist is for Johnston—openly and vehemently so—and so, as we have said, is every Abolition journal."—*Pennsylvanian.*

This is the language of the organ of a coalition in this State, the "high contracting parties" to which are David Wilmot and William Bigler. Can human effrontery go further, when a paper may thus dare to insult public intelligence by falsifying a fact so notorious, and by dodging responsibility through wicked and disgraceful misrepresentation? The *Pennsylvanian* has over and over again, with its accustomed recklessness of truth, asserted that every Abolition journal was opposed to Col. Bigler. We take direct issue on that point, and denounce the statement as designedly false. And, to make out our case without further delay, we select the following extract from the Bradford *Reporter*, Mr. Wilmot's immediate organ, as the most positive proof of the misrepresentation of the *Pennsylvanian*, with which it is now consorting in full communion:

"We accept him (Bigler) as our candidate, for his ability, honesty, and integrity, and for the success and perpetuation of those principles, which, illustrated and enforced by the lamented Shunk, have done so much towards redeeming our State from its financial embarrassments, and shall labor for his triumph, but *we totally repudiate the issue which is attempted to be raised by those whose ambition is greater to see the Keystone bow the knee to the Baal of slavery* than to see the principles of Democracy triumphant. Fighting a battle upon the justice of the Fugitive Slave Law would be an uphill business in this region, and the clap-trap of the Union being in danger may be good bait to catch cotton Whigs, but won't go down with the people."

Our Natural Allies.—We perceive that the Enquirer, the *pitch-pipe* of the Virginia Democracy, is still singing the old song,—the Democracy of the North the *natural* allies of the South;—the Whigs, North and South, the enemies of the Constitution! The gullibility of the *genus homo* has been food for satire or grave reflection in all ages. Who cannot thrive by vending Patent Medicines? What Quack, with sufficient impudence for his stock in trade, ever remained poor?

In this vein, our neighbor sets about, as usual, to prove that the only refuge from *Abolitionism, Free Soilism*, and all the other political ills to which the nation is heir, can only be avoided by having for our President a *Case*, whose piety is chiefly illustrated by his prayer for the freedom of the slave every where—a Van Buren who put the South to sale with the Atherton Resolutions—or any other orthodox Northern Democrat, who professes to love the land of slavery better than his native soil. Whenever a Democratic Junto gets together, and fulminates to the World its hatred to Southern institutions, the Enquirer thinks, in its easy faith, that the title *Democratic* is, by such a conclave, FALSELY ASSUMED. Let it call itself *Whig*, however, and nothing can be more natural and proper than the ascription to it of all the seven deadly degrees of political sin.

Richmond Whig.

Horrible Affair.—The Philadelphia papers state that the four men whose charred remains were found on Sunday morning last in the ruins of a shanty in Bedford county, which had been burnt during the night, were first murdered and the house burnt to conceal the act. One of the murdered men was a contractor on the canal, who had appointed the ensuing Monday to pay off his workmen, and it is presumed that he had $3000 in his possession.

Serious and oftentimes fatal accidents are continually occurring from the use of camphine or etherial oil. Last week two ladies, one in Boston and the other in Washington, were so badly burnt that the lives of both are despaired of. Its use should be avoided by all who have regard for life.

Burnt to Death by Camphine.—At Louisville, on Wednesday night, Mr. C. H. Ehler, an apothecary, was burnt to death by the upsetting of a camphine lamp, which he was trimming. The lamp was burning at the time, and while in the act of pouring in more camphine into it, it upset, and the liquid caught fire, and he was burnt in so terrible a manner that he died in a few hours.

A New Contagious Disease.—A deadly disease, concerning the name and character of which physicians disagree, has made its appearance at Athens, Illinois. The Springfield Journal gives the following account of its origin:

"Mr Saltzenstein, a merchant there, received, as we have understood, one or two boxes of goods from Europe. They had been expected for some time; and five persons were present when they were opened. Every one of these persons was taken sick and died. The disease soon spead amongst those who attended upon them, and among others. In one family six persons died. A complete panic ensued; and we are told that more than half the people are absent from the town. Several valuable citizens have lost their lives in Athens. The deaths are among the adults with one exception. We have before given their names. J. H. Shepherd, esq., was slightly sick, and went to his father-in-laws's, some three miles distant, and died. The circumstance created a dreadful panic; and we are told Mrs. Shepherd buried her husband with her own hands. Mr. J. H. Hurt, after leaving the corpse of a friend which he had prepared for burial, scarcely reached his home before he fell down and died in a short time."

A married couple, living in the upper part of Queen Ann's county, Md., who have been in wedlock twenty years have had *twenty children*. No danger of depopulation in that quarter.

Mr. Daniel Benjamin, residing in Mansfield township, New York, (says the Belvidere Intelligencer,) is now upwards of 90 years of age; and he assisted this summer in mowing, curing, and putting in his barn three tons of hay. He still cuts his wood at the door, and performs other necessary work about the house. This is the most remarkable case of strength and activity at such an age that we recollect to have met with recently. Mr. B. served in the capacity of a private during the Revolutionary war. He has ever been temperate and industrious in his habits, and is an excellent citizen.

Rencontre between Generals Foote and Quitman.—We perceive from the Memphis *Eagle*, of the 21st instant, that a personal difficulty occurred between the candidates for Governor in Mississippi, Generals Foote and Quitman, on the 18th inst., during their discussion at Sledgeville, in Panola county. It appears from the *Eagle's* account that both gentlemen had agreed to refrain from all personalities in their discussions. General Foote, however, deemed it no infraction of this agreement to allude to Gen. Quitman's connection with the late Cuban expedition, and had done so at several appointments previous to the one at Sledgeville, without provoking any interruption. At Sledgeville, however, when Gen. Foote spoke of the Cuban affair, Gen. Quitman stopped him and said that it was "*ungentlemanly* and *dishonest*" thus to violate their agreement. Thereupon, Gen. Foote called him "*a liar.*" Blows were instantly interchanged. But their mutual friends interposed and separated the combatants. According to the *Eagle* General Quitman has signified his determination not to speak with General Foote, at any more of their joint appointments.

Etiquette and Cheap Postage.—We are glad to learn that the system of pre-paying postage is being very generally adopted by the merchants. Very many general letters, however, are still sent through the Post Office unpaid. There is a point of etiquette in connection with this subject, which we are sure will be observed by every gentleman who once directs his attention to the subject. Under the old Post Office dispensation the rule was, that letters between friends, except from a gentleman to a lady, need not be prepaid. If that custom ever had any claims to approval, they were entirely swept away by the operation of the new postage law. A letter which is not pre-paid is charged two cents more than when pre-paid. Is it polite, kind, or generous to subject a friend to a tax of sixty-six per cent? The polite world should remember that the times change and that etiquette must keep pace *with* the times if it would not lose its claims to gentlemanly consideration.—*N. Y. Courier.*

We think there are many cases in which a man may not prepay postage, and yet be an "honest man." If A writes to B on A's own business, B is certainly under no obligation to prepay his answer; but if A takes a correct view of the matter, he will relieve B of any unpleasant feeling by enclosing a three-cent stamp in his letter. The obligation of an honest and honorable man to prepay, will, as we think, depend very much on the nature of the case.

Ashborough Herald.

Stung to Death.—On Saturday last a very fine horse, the property of Col. A. Noble, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, came to his death in a most singular manner. He was tied by the Colonel near a bee stand, for the purpose of grazing. In this position he was left for an hour or more, and it is presumed that by switching his tail to keep off the flies he gave offence to the bees, who attacked him in countless numbers. When discovered he was literally covered with them; in his ears and nostrils especially they hung in large clusters. The poor animal was led off; but it was too late; he died in less than an hour afterwards.—*Volunteer.*

Drowned while Fighting.—Daniel Hennessey, of Charlestown, and Miles McFarland, of Boston, got into a quarrel on Friday, on board a vessel belonging to the former, in Charles river. From words they came to blows, and McFarland seized Hennessey by the throat. They scuffled for some time, and finally both went overboard and sunk. Soon they came to the surface, McFarland uppermost, holding Hennessey by the throat with his right hand. A person on board threw the men a rope, but they did not take any notice of it, and they again sunk, and were drowned.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE Subscriber, Agent of J. Woltering, has just received 40 of Buck's Patent Cooking STOVES, said by judges to be the best Cooking Stove now in use.

A. M. CAMPBELL.
July 29, 1851. 9-3m

ANODYNE COUGH DROPS.

This is a pleasant medicine to take, producing, in most cases, immediate relief, and in nine cases out of ten a prompt cure. It exercises the most controlling influence over coughs and irritations of the lungs, of any remedy I ever knew; often stopping the most violent in a few hours, and at most in a day or two, by causing a free and easy expectoration. To do this it is only necessary to take the medicine in accordance with the directions, and to increase the dose one-half or double as much more for a few times in violent cases. This is always safe to do, for even in double doses it only nauseates the stomach for a little while, an effect always beneficial in this whole class of diseases.

The wearing of Little's Strengthening Plaster on the chest over the pain, and the using of the Anodyne Cough Drops freely, will arrest the disease in many cases thought to be consumption. And even in consumption, this course will afford more relief than any and all the remedies I ever knew or heard of.

From a highly respectable farmer residing in Talbot county. Read the following:

Dr. Little—*Sir:* After suffering four or five weeks with a most painful and violent cough, notwithstanding I was under the care of a physician without finding much relief, I sent off in haste for your Anodyne Cough Drops. The first dose or two relieved me very much, and by continuing, a free expectoration was soon established, when the cough was no longer troublesome. One bottle freely used, cured me entirely. So soon as I could ride, I visited a neighbor who was also under the advice of a physician, who had been prostrated with a severe cough, fever, &c., for some time. Your medicine was at once sent for and used freely, and, as in my own case, completely cured him.

In July last, I visited a relation in Marion county, Georgia, who was badly afflicted for months with a cough, pronounced by several to be consumption. I advised your Cough Drops to be used, which were immediately sent for, and as usual gave quick relief, and he gradually recovered.

Again, one of my neighbor's children was expected to die from the whooping-cough, and in that condition began taking this medicine, followed by the happiest effect, and was soon restored.

I have known other cases in which your remedy was given with entire success; indeed, I have heard of no failure by it. In my family I have given your Vermifuge with entire satisfaction, and have heard it well spoken of as a successful remedy. Trusting that so valuable medicines may soon be generall known,

CHARLTON Y. PERRY.

The fac-simile of the signature of Dr. W. G. Little will be found upon the outside wrapper of each of his Medicines.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietor, at his Manufacturing Depot, No. 264 Market street, Philadelphia, and Macon, Georgia.

☞ To be had also of James Cain, Rockfish; A. Watson, Floral College; Townsend & Douglass, Bennettsville; Dr. P. M. Cohen, Charleston; C. C. Barbee, Barclaysville; P. F. Pescud, Raleigh.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent for Fayetteville.

Recommendation.—We, the undersigned, do certify that we hear Capt. G. W. Caldwell, at said meeting, use the above language, as near as we could

JUNIUS M. ALEXANDER,
SAMUEL J. LOWRIE,
WM. JOHNSTON,
SAMUEL H. WALKUP.

I add Mr. Walkup's name, by his request, in a letter I now have. He is from Anson.

A. DOCKERY.

As many of the readers of the Anson county may not be acquainted with the subscribers to the foregoing recommendation, I hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Samuel H. Walkup and Wm. Johnston, and they are gentlemen of high character, upon whose statements as much reliance can be placed as upon the statements of other persons in the District. Wm. S. Alexander I am not acquainted with, but Samuel Lowrie I have a slight acquaintance with. He is a gentleman, I understand, of excellent character, and is, or was recently, Clerk of the Superior Court for Mecklenburg county.

THO. S. ASHE.

I also certify that I am acquainted with the subscribers to the above written recommendation, and know them to be gentlemen of the first respectability, and of unimpeachable veracity.

RICH'D A. CALDWELL.

It gives us great satisfaction to be able to present to the voters of this District, and especially to the citizens of Anson county, the above authentic certificate, which triumphantly sustains Gen. Dockery in what he said in this, and perhaps in other places, with regard to the declarations made by Mr. C., as above, concerning the true policy of the South on the question of Southern Rights.

Major Caldwell and Resistance.—We learn from the Argus that Maj. Caldwell, in a discussion that took place at Wadesborough a few days ago between him and Gen. Dockery, admitted that he had used the expression that "the word resistance," and then called on Mr. Dockery to prove that he had never used such expressions. This is a little strange, but does not alter the case in favor of the Major. We find that in examining the letter that the Major made use of the word resistance or something very like it on the occasions. At the meeting held in Charlotte at April Court to appoint Delegates to the Nashville Convention, we heard the Major say that he wanted it to be "distinctly understood that he was for RESISTANCE AND THAT NOW." We are sustained in this by other gentlemen. At the meeting for the appointing of Delegates to go to the second Nashville Convention he is reported to us as saying, (for we were not at that meeting, and we so stated in our paper of the 6th November,) "*that as to resistance he might do for some, but he wanted it distinctly understood that he was for resistance.*" A number of gentlemen have heard him on that occasion say that he was for resistance. It was not denied then as far as we ever heard, and we do not believe Maj. Caldwell will now deny we say this expression—but should he, that will not change the opinion of those who have heard him. We have also been informed by a respectable gentleman, that he has heard him at other times advocate resistance, solution of the Union.—*Charlotte Journal.*

Let justice be done!—The Union Democrats of the third Congressional District are urged as an act of *justice* to Gen. Dockery, who, independent of all considerations of patronage, is entitled to poll a full vote for him. No man has been more basely reviled and calumniated by the Secession presses and scribblers than he has. He has done his duty nobly. He has stood boldly by the cause of the Union and Constitution. Will not his friends rally on the day of election? Do their duty and the day will be ours!—*Raleigh Register.*

Political Prospects in Georgia.—A business-letter to the Editors from a Subscriber in the interior of the State of Georgia, under date of July 25, has the following interesting Postscript:—*Nat. Int.*

"Howell Cobb will carry Georgia for Governor by a large majority. The Secessionists are moving off from their resistance platform towards the Union ground. They have found out that it did not suit the reflecting and cautious people of our State, who are naturally conservative in every thing, and that the Union worth preserving. Georgia has pursued a different system for the welfare of the State from that of South Carolina. Instead of appropriating large sums for military foolishness, we have saved our State funds for practical purposes. The people are likely to remain at home, while theirs will leave their State under the idea of revolt and oppressive taxation."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: The telling half the intrinsic value of Robeson" yet. Recently, a very tant and no doubt highly ecovery was made near Cooper's Lumber River,—a spring of *water*. It was accidentally discovered time since and is said to be excellent is thought of considerable medicinal perties. Should such be found upon its analyzation, (which, I understand will take place as soon as possible) doubtless it will be handsomely fitted and all necessary accommodations for those who choose to resort hither for a *health*.

Already have several Floral friends thither and spent a social hour; and can't as yet testify to its healing, they can say that they felt considerably refreshed, and in better spirits than they went.

I understand that several of the neighbors are going to unite soon and have a "Pic Nic" there, at which time they receive its appellation.

Should it prove as good as is expected it will be the very place to go and treat—not only for portions of the adjacent counties—but also for those in the sickly regions of the low country and wish to spend their Summer in a place where the air is pure and good.

MEDIC.

From the Wadesborough Argus.

GEN. DOCKERY VINDICATED.

The following communication in the declaration of Gen. Dockery Green W. Caldwell declared at meeting in Charlotte, that the talking had passed, and he was resistance, and that now:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 22, 1851.

At a meeting held in the Court in Charlotte, during last Fall, Mr. Davis being Chairman, Capt. G. W. in a speech made on that occasion, the following language: "THE THOUGHT OF TALKING HAD PASSED, AND THE TIME HAD COME. THAT HE DID NOT KNOW HERS FELT ON THIS SUBJECT, BUT AS FOR HE WANTED IT DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD THAT HE WAS FOR RESISTANCE AND THAT NOW."

We, the undersigned, do certify that we hear Capt. G. W. Caldwell, at said meeting, use the above language, as near as we could

JUNIUS M. ALEXANDER,
SAMUEL J. LOWRIE,
WM. JOHNSTON,
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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1851.

☞ *Subscribers to the Weekly Observer desire to receive the Semi-Weekly, will please give us notice.*

THE ELECTION.—The Congressional election in this State will come off on Thursday next. There are so many Districts in which there is no opposition, that the event has excited less attention than is due to it, when we consider that the result in two or three of the Districts may throw the State, so far as it can be done by a majority of the Delegation in the House of Representatives, into the hands of the Disunionists:—for Disunion and Secession mean the same thing before long, if they do not now, with some. It has been so in South Carolina, and it will be so in North Carolina. A few years ago a South Carolina Nullifier or Secessionist would have to be shocked if told that he was a Disunionist. But now the Nullifiers and Secessionists are openly, as they were secretly, Disunionists. It will certainly be the same thing in North Carolina, if the people do not rise up in their power and put down the Disunionist party *now*, while it can be done.

The Districts to which we allude are those in which Messrs. Clingman, Caldwell, Venable, and Ruffin are candidates. In each of these three of those elect the Secession candidates, the Locofoco Secessionists will have a majority of the Delegation. We regard Mr. Clingman as a Locofoco and Secessionist, for he consorts with that party, is upheld and supported by that party, in this State and others. It is true he is supported by many Whigs, who do not believe him a Disunionist, in spite of his speeches in Congress, in which he portrayed the greatness to which the South might attain if she would only throw off the bonds of the Union.

The Whigs and two Locos will be elected without opposition, viz: Jas. T. Morehead, Jos. P. Caldwell, and David Outlaw, Whigs, and J. R. J. Daniel and Lawrence S. Asbe, Locos and Secessionists. In the remaining four Districts, we feel entirely satisfied of the election of Gen. Graham, by a handsome majority. And as to the election of Mr. Stanly, the contest will be so close that it is impossible to speak positively. All the late information, however, leads to the belief that he will beat Ruffin. For the Locofoco Whig, Col. Gaither, we have no room to hope. Venable, we take it for granted, will be elected, as there does not seem to be, so far we can see, any organized effort in favor of Col. Graves, who will be voted for by many as a Union man.

Friends, therefore, we think, upon the political result in Stanly's District, may rest assured that the Whigs will have a majority of the Delegation in the next Congress, with Clingman, of course, with the Locofocos.

We trust that all in any of the Districts within reach of the exhortation, who love the Union, and who can imagine, (for none can realize,) the untold horrors of disunion, will go to the polls and vote for those who are in favor of the Union, whether Whig or Democrat. And especially would we call upon those in the neighboring Districts to exert themselves for Dockery and against their disunion opponents.

It will be a deplorable business if we have North Carolina to become involved in the dangerous absurdity of Secession, and the people of South Carolina seem rushing to a powerful struggle to break down forever. We shall most justly be entitled to the epithet of Rip Van Winkle, to put on the discarded folly of the most excited of all people, just as they are becoming possessed of sufficient wisdom to put it off.

THE ELECTION.—We will be much obliged to our friends in the adjoining Districts for the earliest possible returns after election.

The Sketch of the Battle of Elizabeth Town, by R. is received and shall appear next.

We are indebted to the Hon. Geo. E. Badger for several useful documents.

PLANK ROAD.—The tolls collected on the Road from this place to Carthage, during the month of July, amounted to over $400, which is pretty good for a dull Summer month.

A FRAUD ADMITTED.—We last week published an account from the Washington Union, of an attempt by Mr. Ruffin, the Locofoco candidate for Congress in the Northern District, to palm off upon the people a slip cut from an obscure Alabama paper, and pinned into a large book, as the speech of Gen. Washington in favor of Secession. By opening the book and pretending to read from it, he might have deceived his audience, but for the prompt detection and exposure of the trick by Mr. Badger.

The Goldsborough Republican and Patriot of the 26th ult. fully admits the fact charged by the Whig, but consoles itself with the belief that Col. Ruffin will lose votes by this "exposure." If he don't, it will be because the Locofocos are very indifferent as to the character of the man they would have to represent them.

The stringency in the money market at the North, New York and Boston particularly, is increasing. Even U. S. Stocks are declining under the pressure.

SECESSION—THE ADEQUATE CAUSE WHICH JUSTIFIES IT IN SOUTH CAROLINA!—We extract from the Asheville News of the 24th ult. the following:—

"Some Northern men, and some Northern papers are disposed to do us justice, and admit that they have wronged and injured us. They would all do so if our own people were united, and true to their own interest. To show that the Southern Federal Abolition organs of this State are attempting to deceive the people upon this question, we quote the opinion of the N. Y. Day Book, a paper published in the City of New York, in the midst of Abolitionists, and ask our readers to compare its tone and sentiment with that of the Editorial and communicated articles of the Asheville Messenger, the Raleigh Register, or any of the same stripe of papers in this State. Speaking of the secession of *South Carolina*, the Day Book says:

"How she is going to better herself we do not exactly understand: for although she may get rid of some of the evils and the ills of the present state, she will "fly to those she knows not of." There is something striking in the fact that her citizens are almost unanimous in the determination to get out of the Union. As Burgoyne said on his return to England from his unsuccessful attempt to conquer America—"When we see a whole community of one heart and one mind, resolved on one course, we may consider well our own measures and policy toward them, and ask our own hearts and consciences if we are not pursuing an unjust course toward them." "A people," he added, "so united as are the colonies, cannot be conquered. Providence will ever shield them, and all the armies and navies of the world cannot subdue such a rebellion."

"And we of the North may well turn our thoughts upon ourselves in view of this oneness of sentiment in the South, and ask what we have done to cause this unanimity of feeling against us? How do we oppress the South?—How have we wronged them? A few facts will answer these questions.

1st. We have encouraged theft among them; we have induced their servants to leave them, and when these servants have come among us, we have taught them all sorts of crime, and told them that it would be no sin to slay their masters wherever they might meet them. Not satisfied with stealing their property, we have turned it back upon them to destroy them.

2d. South Carolina is purely an agricultural State, and whatever laws are made to protect manufacturing to the injury of agriculture, become oppressive and unjust to her citizens.—Whether our present tariff is just to all we will not now discuss. It is sufficient for our purpose to know that every man, woman, and child in South Carolina thinks they ought to have the privilege of buying what they buy, where they can buy the cheapest, and selling what they sell where they can sell the dearest, without any regard to the benefit or disadvantages to the citizens of the North. Perhaps it would be well for us to consider these things a little before we ridicule South Carolina."

"Will any of the learned communications of "B***," or "P," or "Union," compare with this Northern man's for fairness to the South in the statement of our grievances? We think not."

Here we have upon the high authority of the News, a list of grievances which justify Secession—South Carolina Secession. And a portentous list it is! It consists of two items—First, that Northern men "have induced their servants to leave them." Why how many slaves were ever seduced from South Carolina? Did any of our readers ever hear of one such instance? We never did. We have heard of some seduced from North Carolina, more from Virginia, and many more from Maryland and Kentucky; but from South Carolina we do not remember having heard of one. Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, whose loss in slaves has been great, are content with the Compromise measures of the last Congress, and do not feel that either their interest or honor requires Secession. But South Carolina is in a rage—a "fine phrenzy,"—at indignities sustained by others, and violent for a dissolution of the Union to preserve her slaves from a danger to which they seem to have been little exposed, and which, so far as we know, has never resulted in actual loss.

So much for the first grievance. What is the second? It is the protective character of the Tariff!! Surely the News must be under the impression that the Whig tariff of 1842 is still in force—the Day Book certainly knows better. Why our present rate of duties is fixed by the law of '46, passed by a democratic Congress and approved by Mr. Polk, a Southern democratic President, and what is still more to our present purpose, supported by the whole delegation from South Carolina, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. McDuffie in the Senate, and Mr. Rhett—the present chief fire eater of that State—and all her other Representatives. (See, for the vote on the passage of the bill in the Senate, Cong. Globe, 1st Sess. 29th Cong., page 1158. In the House, page 1053.)

Now the News agrees with the Day Book in this list of grievances, as giving South Carolina just cause of offence, as requiring sympathy in her behalf, and justifying her in being furiously excited against the government of the Union.—And what are they? First that *her* negroes have not been stolen, whilst those of other States have been; and secondly, that we have a tariff of duties recommended by a democratic administration, passed by a democratic Congress, and supported and voted for by *every member* of Congress from South Carolina!

Is it not apparent to our readers what a burning shame it is to subject South Carolina to such atrocious wrongs?

But if South Carolina has been subjected to atrocious wrongs, are not those of which North Carolina may complain, equally intolerable? Undoubtedly. We have lost more slaves than our Southern neighbor and if the Tariff of 1846 oppresses South Carolina, it must be equally burdensome to us. Yet the News, which clearly identifies itself with the cause of South Carolina, by defending it, and by abusing the Union papers of this State, as "Southern Federal Abolition organs," denies that it is in favor of North Carolina's seceding! So also, Mr. Clingman, Mr. Caldwell, and the whole party in this State repel with indignation the charge of being disunionists, and claim to be better Union men than the Whigs! We cannot understand this. South Carolina's wrongs justify resistance, but North Carolina's, which are precisely the same, or greater, do not! We say "do not" as expressing the opinion of the News, because if that paper thought they did deserve resistance, we take it for granted it would say so.

But the News must be either for "resistance" or "submission." It cannot be willing to submit, for it denounces those who are for the Union as abolitionists. Neither is it for resistance, for it indignantly denies the charge. What then is it for? Why really there can be no other reasonable conclusion, than that the News and Mr. Clingman are, (to use its own words,) merely striving to "obtain power," which they hope to do, by making a great fuss about "Southern Rights," with no intention of supporting them with any more vigor than other people.

Another question we would fain ask: Secession is proposed as a remedy for all State ills—will it cure them? That is the question. S. Carolina, as we believe, keeps all her slaves now. Will she keep more than all after she secedes? If any should escape to New England now, she has some hope—be it small if you please—of recapturing them. Does any one think that after secession she will have a better? Do we not know, that were the Union dissolved, the machinery for seducing away our slaves would be more actively and more successfully employed, and all means and hope of their recovery be gone? Yes, this is surely so. Where one goes now, fifty, perhaps a hundred, would go then, and of all that went, not one would ever be returned. And as to the Tariff, South Carolina has it all her own way now, and could not have it much more so after her secession.

Upon the whole, Secession is a bad remedy. It cures no evils—it aggravates all—and can bring relief only as some unskillful doctors bring it, by the death of the patient.

THE TIDE TURNED—IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—In the Charleston papers of the 28th ult., there appeared a call for a Public Meeting, "to give expression, (in the language of the call,) to the views of those of our fellow-citizens who, in common with us, are in favor of co-operation for the purpose of resistance to the aggressions of the Federal Government, but who are opposed to the Separate Secession of South Carolina from the Union, under existing circumstances."

This call is signed by the extraordinary number of eleven hundred and sixty five persons, and among the names we recognise those of many of the most influential citizens, such as the Hugers, the Alstons, the Haynes, the Middletons, the Burckmyers, the Pringles, the Heywards, the Ravenels, and other names distinguished in public and private life in that city and State.

The movement was, as might have been expected, opposed by the Mercury, both editorially and by its correspondents.—The Mercury spoke of this as "a new party, (if it is a party,) the sphere of which shall be, not to awaken the resistance spirit in other States, but to kill it in this," (South Carolina.) One of its correspondents desires to know whether the new party is for "lifting up the other Southern States to the level of South Carolina in RESISTANCE to the aggressions of the Federal Government, or for dragging South Carolina down to the depth of Acquiescence and Submission."

The meeting took place according to appointment, and notwithstanding a heavy rain, more persons attended than could get into the Hall. John Rutledge presided, and among the 60 Vice Presidents were Ex-Governors Bennett and Aiken, Hon. D. E. Huger, Ex-Mayors Hutchinson and Schnierle, Hon. Mitchell King, Dr. S. H. Dickson, Messrs. Memminger, McCrady, Alston, Heyward, Lowndes, Hunt, Hayne, &c.

Letters were read from Langdon Cheves, Hon. J. L. Orr, and Col. Chesnut, all against separate Secession, but all for resistance, in other words for disunion, provided the other Southern States will unite with South Carolina. Col. Orr says,—

"Our people here are not submissionists—nearly all are for resistance and for efficient resistance to the Clay Compromise; but they have yet to be convinced that they have more courage and patriotism than their Georgia and North Carolina neighbors. They have too much modesty to thrust themselves forward as the only champions of Southern Rights and Southern Honor. They believe that Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi are as spirited as South Carolina, and that there is no very startling disgrace in their waiting for the co-operation of these States."

The meeting was addressed by Senator Butler, and by Ex-Senator Barnwell, both in opposition to separate Secession. The latter spoke of "the inability of the State to sustain herself alone, and the folly of looking to Great Britain for countenance and aid. He exposed fully the abolition policy of that nation, as exemplified by her acts for many years. He referred to the great sacrifice at which she had abolished slavery in her own dominions, and to the fact that in her offer to Texas, the abolition of slavery was one of the conditions."

A series of resolutions was adopted by the meeting, of which the following may serve as a sample—and truly a sorry sample it is:—

Resolved, That in view of the humiliating condition of the Slaveholding States in this Confederacy—their rights violated—their institutions proscribed—their character vilified—their offers of compromise rejected—and in view of the still greater dangers which are impending over them, we believe the time has come when this Union should be dissolved, and a new government organized on the basis of a Southern Confederacy. But while such is our deliberate opinion as to our wrongs and our remedy, we would still be willing to give a trial, fairly, and in good faith, to any plan, short of dissolving the Union, which our sister States of the South may propose, for re-instating us in the possession of our Equal Rights, and providing us with adequate guaranties for our future security."

A Mr. Carroll (fire-eater,) offered a resolution declaring such as oppose secession in case it be resolved on, guilty of Treason; but it was laid on the table.

Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence were ordered to be appointed.

The canvass in the Anson District has waxed very warm. The reader will see, from a statement copied from the Argus, that disunion language which Caldwell denied having used, has been fastened upon him by several most respectable citizens. The same paper shows the utter falsity of assertions made by Caldwell, that Mr. Scoville, the Junior Editor, for a short time, of the Argus, "was an abolitionist, a lying Yankee Editor, and that the citizens of Wadesborough had run him off."

The Argus also contradicts, by authority, a report which has been industriously circulated, that Gen. Dockery's relations voted against Mr. Deberry two years ago. The story is altogether untrue, as all of the Dockery family who were old enough to vote, voted and electioneered for Deberry.

HON. WM. A. GRAHAM.—We have heretofore noticed with great pleasure the decided impression made in New York by our distinguished fellow citizen, Gov. Graham. We have another evidence of the fact in the following paragraph from the N. Y. Express:—

Internal Improvements in North Carolina.—Our citizens who made the acquaintance of the Secretary of the Navy,—William A. Graham,—during his visit to the State of New York in company with the President, remember with peculiar pleasure his gentlemanly bearing and fine accomplishments. Here in the city, and wherever he went, he made friends without number, and some of the warmest converts to his doctrines were in what have been considered some of the most infected of the rural districts of the State. Mr. Graham appears to have been delighted with his visit to the Empire State in May last, and especially delighted with our public improvements. What he saw here, he looked upon with the improving eye of a statesman, and with the patriotic desire that the people of his own State and section of the country might adopt, as far as possible, like improvements for the development of the vast resources of North Carolina and the South. Being invited early in July to participate in a railroad celebration, in the old North State, (at the breaking of the ground at Greensborough, July 11th,) he wrote a letter from which we quote the following referring to the Erie Canal, the Erie Railroad and other New York improvements. He says, and it is always pleasant to hear praise from a stranger's lips, that—

[The Express here copies the greater part of Gov. Graham's admirable letter to Gov. Morehead, published in the Observer last week.]

Gov. Graham has returned to Washington City.

CUBA.—A "Declaration of Independence" purporting to be issued by the Cuban patriots, is going the rounds of the papers in this country. It is almost certain that it is an imposture, written in this country since the reports of Cuban insurrection, and intended to stir up adventurers in the United States to a new attempt upon that Island.

If the people of Cuba are oppressed, and choose to resist oppression, we have nothing to say. But we do hope that the most prompt and vigorous measures will be adopted by our government to prevent a Cuban revolution from being planned and executed by people from the United States, by which this country would violate its neutral obligations and be embroiled in a war with Spain.

A gentleman of Philadelphia, who has extensive connections in Cuba, writes, that

"The newspaper accounts of troubles in Cuba are all inventions for the purpose of arousing excitement in this country. I have letters from Havana of 15th to 22d instant, and no allusion is made in them to the occurrence in Principe. If any thing serious had occurred, I would have had the information, and I do not place any confidence in the reports and publications on the subject."

United States Ships Ordered to Cuba.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that despatches were received by telegraph on Tuesday evening at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, ordering the schoolship Preble and the brig Dolphin to be prepared with all dispatch, to sail direct for Cuba. The object is supposed to be to intercept any expeditions that may be sent from this country for the invasion of the Island. A reinforcement of marines will be put on board the Preble, in addition to her usual complement.

It is believed that orders have been sent to Norfolk, directing the dispatch of the Cyane and Portsmouth, on the same service.

MADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL, WILMINGTON.—We refer our readers on the lower Cape Fear to the advertisement of this School, well assured that many of those who formerly knew Madame C. at St. Mary's School, Raleigh, will cheerfully testify to her qualifications for the responsible duties of her position.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democratic candidate for Governor has at last condescended to notice two of the questions of the North American. He is in favor of *all* the Compromise measures, and denies that he voted for the jail law of 1847, saying, "that he took no part in the proceedings of the Senate on the occasion," or, in other words, "his vote in its favor was not recorded,"—a subterfuge, which ought to disgrace a candidate for any office, and is especially unworthy of a man who aspires to the first position in the State. We mentioned in our last, the Legislative custom of passing laws *nem. con.* In this manner was the law of 1847 passed. If Col. Bigler did not vote for it, nobody voted for it, and it could never have become a law. But Col. Bigler *did* vote for it, and his vote in its favor is used to secure for him the support of the Pennsylvania abolitionists. In precisely the same way were the bills passed which were taken up on motion of Col. Bigler himself immediately after the jail bill was passed.—In the extract from the Senate Journal, it appears that

"On motion of Mr. *Bigler* and Mr. Anderson, the rules were dispensed with in case of bills from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows, viz: No. 529, An act supplementary to an act entitled an act in relation to the duties of county auditors in the county of Potter, and for other purposes, approved April 17, 1846; No. 523, An act relative to elections for constables in Allen township, Cumberland county. And said bills were read the second and third times, and passed."

Bigler denies having voted for the jail bill. Did he vote for these bills? If he voted for one he voted for the others. Both were passed without a formal vote, because nobody was opposed to them.

But there was another question asked by the American. It was:

"Is Col. Bigler ready to disavow his vote in the State Senate in favor of the Wilmot Proviso?"

In reply to this question, the most important of all, *he says not one word!*—There could be no *dodging* here. His name is recorded in favor of the Proviso, and so he is *mum*. He dares not disavow it, for it would lose him the support of Wilmot and his fanatical followers, with whom he has leagued. He *cannot* deny it, for the Record proves it.

Col. Bigler is, then, *not* "ready to disavow his vote in favor of the Wilmot Proviso." He is, then, still a supporter of that Proviso; and yet the Locofoco papers of North Carolina, professing an utter abhorrence for abolitionism and a peculiar devotion to the rights of the South, are supporting a man who is confessedly a Wilmot Provisoist!

We annex the whole of Bigler's letter, as published in the Pennsylvanian, to show how he dodges the most important of the questions put to him:

CLEARFIELD, July 22.

And now for a word or two on political matters. I observe that the North American is still in doubt about my position in reference to the great question now agitating the country. It assumes what is incorrect in reference to the law of 1847. I did not vote for it. I took no part in the proceedings of the senate on the subject; nor could it, in my opinion, have become a law, if its full bearing had been perceived at the time. But if I had even advocated its adoption, that fact would not influence my present position in reference to it. As I intend, however, to say to the people in different parts of the State, in a short time, publicly what I know and think on this subject, I shall not trouble you with details. But suffice it to say that this law never should have been passed; and that, should I be elected governor next fall, regarding many of its provisions as unconstitutional and unjust in their operation, I shall not hesitate to urge their repeal; nor have I ever hesitated to say that, in my opinion, the bill now in the hands of Gov. Johnston ought to become a law.

In short, sir, my views are in entire accordance with the sentiments adopted at the Reading convention, and I had not supposed that a disposition could be found anywhere to regard them otherwise. I am for all the compromise measures, and in favor of a thorough and *efficient execution of them as they are*, and against all future congressional agitation of the questions settled by them.

With sentiments of high regard; I remain, dear sir, yours,

WM. BIGLER.

GEO. H. MARTIN, Esq.

The Wilmington Journal asks, "Does the Fayetteville Observer really wish to agitate the question of New York politics?" We certainly have no desire to agitate any thing so offensive, but if the Journal concludes to go into it, we hope it will begin by admitting the fact that John Van Buren is now in full communion with the Locofoco party, even to being specially invited to the party celebration of the 4th of July at Tammany Hall, along with Cass, Woodbury, Buchanan, &c. Perhaps it can inform us whether Prince John is a *National* Democrat or not?

Perhaps the Journal would like to "agitate," at the same time, the resolutions of the "Democratic Free Soil Convention of Vermont"? We fear that the Journal has shut its eyes against those resolutions; for, whilst the country is shocked at their wholesale denunciation of slavery and the fugitive slave law, and of Mr. Fillmore as their supporter, we cannot discover in the Journal one word of that indignant denunciation which would have been visited upon them if they had been Whigs.

THE FIRST "BLOOMER" IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Wilmington Journal mentions that a lady in the Bloomer costume appeared in the streets of Wilmington on Wednesday last. She was accompanied by a gentleman and another lady, the latter in female dress. The Journal says the thing was a decided failure.

FROM EUROPE.—The Steamers Washington and Niagara have arrived; the latter brings accounts to the 19th ult.

Cotton was very dull, and the lower qualities had declined an eighth. The better qualities unchanged. The harvest is promising.

There is no political news of importance.

NEW COTTON.—A bale of new Cotton has actually been received at New Orleans. It was sold on the 25th ult. at 10½.

"Fillmore, the first President of the United States who ever, in an official communication or otherwise, as President, spoke of the institutions of one portion of the country as an evil."—*Wil. Journal.*

Did the Editor of the Journal ever hear of one Lewis Cass, who, though not President, wanted to be, who said,

"I am no slaveholder—I never have been—I never shall be. I deprecate its existence in principle, and pray for its abolition everywhere, when this can be effected justly and peaceably and easily for both parties."—*Lewis Cass.*

Perhaps the Editor of the Journal voted to make this praying man President, so that he might do what he could to carry his prayer into effect? Was it so?

COUNTERFEIT.—A letter from a mercantile house in Surry county, N. C. says,

"We saw a dangerous Counterfeit Bank Bill to-day, and will describe it to you as well as haste allowed us to take the marks. It was a Hundred Dollar Bill on the Merchants' Bank, Cheraw, S. C. Letter A, No. 491; Vignette, female figure and shock of wheat, with Rail-road cars in the distance. The signatures of Jas. Wright, Pres't, and W. Godfrey, Cash'r, are well executed. It was no doubt a counterfeit, and we think not far from home.

NEW POST OFFICES.—Smith's Bridge, in Robeson county, John Smith, Postmaster. Union, Washington county, W. W. Mizell, Postmaster. Flat Creek, Buncombe, J. Garrison. Jewell Hill, Madison county, David Farnesworth, Postmaster.

• DIED,

On Tuesday morning last, Mrs. ELIZA M. MATTHEWS.

In portraying the character of this excellent lady, it might be enough to say that in her a christian profession was sustained by a consistent life.

A tender sensibility, manifested by an amiable deportment, endeared her to a large circle of family connexions and acquaintance; but it was in her own household that her virtues shone brightest, and there her loss will be most felt.

Months of languor had schooled her mind to the expectation of her decease; and anxious friends, from their post of observation, surveyed with alarm the indications of her declining health. But the event, it is believed, found her prepared for her Master's summons, while to interested friends it brought a call to resignation to the will of God, in view of a bereavement sadly to be deplored.

The life of a retired female presents but little incident worthy of public notice. Such being without a theatre for the display of any one very prominent characteristic, the evidence of excellence in virtue and religion is to be sought more particularly in the tenor of the life. Mrs. Matthews was of few words, and therefore it is more fitting to judge of her by her acts. She was conscientious in the performance of all her relative duties; she cultivated a close and tender walk with God, and throughout a sickness protracted, and, at times, painful in the extreme, she shewed her christian temper in the exercise of patience. Although her mind during her sickness was much enfeebled, often lethargic, and at times delirious, in moments of fitful recovery and self possession she manifested how much those endeared, were present to her thoughts,—and although incapable of continued discourse on the subject of religion, and unable to form a connected prayer, her ejaculations discovered how strong was her hope of heaven, as well as her confidence in her Saviour's mercy. Her expressive countenance with eyes upraised, and the word heaven on her lips, gave the manifestation of the favor she enjoyed, in anticipation of her rest.

Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His Saints.—[*Communicated.*

In this town on Monday 28th ult., Mr. ASHLEY HAMILTON, aged about 35 years.

On the 26th ult., at the residence of Dr. John McKay, Mrs. NANCY McCRAINIE, relict of the late Neill McCrainie of this county, aged about 67 years. She was a lady of great kindness, meekness and humility, and had long been an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church, and highly esteemed by all who knew her. In her death her friends have the pleasing consolation to know, that she died in the full assurance of faith in Christ, a triumphant resurrection, and a glorious immortality beyond the grave.—[*Com.*

In Anson county, on the 26th ult., of putrid sore throat, WINEY, daughter of Jas. C. and Delila Liles, aged 3 years.

In Wilmington, on the 31st ult., Dr. JOHN SMITH, formerly of Bladen county, in the 68th year of his age.

His death was tranquil and easy; he retained his consciousness to the latest moments of his existence.

He was an affectionate and tender husband and father, and kind and lenient to his servants; and a friend of the poor. While relations and friends mourn for the departed they sorrow not as those without hope.

Peaceful be thy silent slumbers,
Peaceful be thy bless'd abode,
Peaceful be thy joys unnumber'd,
Forever in the house of God.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 4.—From Henrietta, flats Averasboro', H. Clay and Lady of the Lake, with goods for S W. Tillinghast & Co, E C Hall, J Kyle, Mrs M Hooper, A A McKethan, A H Whitfield, S J Hinsdale, Cook & Taylor, J Winslow, E J Hale & Son, Rockfish Co, S Boon, W Wilson, Mrs S J Hart, Stark & Pearce, G S Deming, D Clewell, W Blackwood, A Hunt, F Friese, W Murphy & Co, Cook & Johnson, Deep River Nav. Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 30.—Schr. Midgett from Hyde county. Aug. 1.—Brigs Buena Vista and Nora from New York; Schrs. P. B. Savery from Baltimore, Express from New River, Balance from Boston, A J DeRosset, Harrison Price and E S Powell from New York.

NEW HANOVER INSTITUTE, Wilmington, N. C.

THE Fifth Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, the 16th of Sept., terminating February 15th.

For a Circular, containing full particulars as to terms, &c., inquire of the subscriber.

P. CLEMENT, Principal.

August 1, 1851. 10-eowtlO

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Friday, the 29th inst., at the residence of the late Peter McKellar, all the perishable property belonging to his Estate, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Wagons, Farming Utensils, and Blacksmith Tools.

Also, one family Carriage and Buggy, together with Corn, Fodder, Oats, &c.

At the same time and place, if not previously disposed of, will be leased for a term of years, 125,000 Turpentine Boxes. Terms at sale.

L. McKELLAR,
J. McKELLAR,
Executors.

August 4, 1851. 10-ts

By Telegraph.

REPORTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 4—6 20 P. M.

We have reports of another great Fire at San Francisco, on the 2d July, which destroyed ten Squares, with a loss of two or three millions.

Accounts from Liverpool to the 23d, show that Cotton was still depressed, with a farther decline. The Legislative Assembly of France has rejected the proposition for a revision of the Constitution, to adopt which required a three-fourths vote.

We have abundance of rumors respecting Cuban movements, not entitled to confidence.

BANK STOCK.—The large sale of Bank Stocks belonging to the estate of the late Jesse Harper, took place at Greensborough last week. Bank of the State Stock sold at $118 to 120½, and Cape Fear at $113 to 113¾.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUGUST 5.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	13 a 14
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Leather, sole,	20 a 25
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	13 a 14	Molasses,	25 a 27
Bagging,	13 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	6½ a 7¼	Oats,	45 a 50
Corn,	90 a 95	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	10 a 11	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	4½ a 5
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	8 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11½ a 13
Flour,	5½ a 6	Salt, sack,	1 25 a 1 40
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	$1	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	90 a
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	18 a 20
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	none		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,		7 cents.	
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,		17 "	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

BACON—The quantity coming in is large, but the demand is up to the receipts; consequently prices are maintained.

COTTON—Prices not fully maintained.

FLOUR—Quite scarce; present quotations easily obtained.

DOMESTIC SPIRITS—Quantity on hand light; prices a little firmer, but not sufficient to justify alteration of quotations.

TURPENTINE.—Virgin Dip 2 20; Yellow 1 80; Hard 1 60. No. 3 Rosin 70. Spirits lower; 50 barrels sold at 24 cents.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 11 to 11½; hams 12 to 12½. A sale of 1500 bushels Corn was made at 62½ cts. Northern Flour 5 00 to 7 75. No Fayetteville brands in market. N. C. Lard 12½ to 13, and stock light. Nothing doing in Lumber. Timber—Some seven or eight rafts sold at 9 25 to 10 00 for prime Mill, 8 75 for ordinary, and 6 12½ to 6 25 for inferior. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 15, Virgin 2 50. Spirits 26½. No. 1 Rosin 2 00 to 2 50.—*Journal.*

At Charleston, Cotton sells at 4½ to 8½. At Columbia 4½ to 7¾. At New York, Middling Uplands 8.

Total receipts of cotton 2,311,402 bales, against 2,038,974 last year. Increase 272,428.

EVERETT'S EXHIBITION
At the FAYETTEVILLE HALL,
On Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, August 5th and 6th.

MR. EVERETT has the pleasure of announcing that he has made an engagement with Mr. Wm. Creighton, the Comedian, and Miss Julia Creighton, the Favorite Vocalist, who will appear in several Songs, Duets, &c.

Mr. Everett will give a series of diversified Magical Illusions and Metamorphoses, introducing his celebrated BOTTLE TRICK. In this difficult Feat, he produces from the same bottle, eight or ten different liquors, as they are called for by the audience, and finishes the experiment in a manner attempted by no other performer in America—he breaks his bottle, and from it produces a LIVING BIRD!

To commence at 8½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

TURNIP SEED.

ENGLISH White Dutch, large English Norfolk, Ruta Baga Turnip Seed, received today and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

August 4. 10-tf

LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED in the Post Office at Fayetteville since the advertisement of 1st July:—

Pedisilla Artice, Miss Sarah Anderson, Dan'l J L Ammons, Arther Averett.

Catharine Bain, Kinion Branch, Archibald Boey, Peter Bolton, William Botoms, Margaret Baker, John P Badders.

Margaret Chaver, Clark and Lamb, William Cheek.

Andrew J Davis, Drew Daughtery.

Otter Everitt.

Mary J Guy, D Gilchrist.

William M Holden, S M Hewlet.

R D Jones, Ellen J Jones, Candice Jones, Jas Jorden.

J R Lockamy.

Thomas Monroe, William G Macklin, Wm H Melvin, Giovanni Melfi.

Dougald McDuffie, George McDuffie, Wm A McLeman, Neill McCrany, Charlotte McKinnon, Neill McQueen, Nathaniel H McLaurin, Daniel McCall, Arch'd McMillen, Mary McQueen, Allen A McAskill, Mary Jane Machamore, Duncan McLean, J D McCallum.

Elizabeth M Nixon, R W Nixon, Mary Newbery.

Exey Perry, F Pennella, Hugh Priest.

Neill Ray, Laney Riseing.

Richardson Strickland, Hector Strickland, Seward, Crouse, Payne, & Ecker, Contractors.

Dr H M Turner, Elizabeth Terlington, Betsy Ann Tyler, J F Thagard, William R Tew.

L H Whitaker, Nancy Woodson.

63] JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

August 1, 1851. 1w

☞ Ask for Advertisel Letters.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous to remove to the West, offers for sale the place where he now lives, containing **500 Acres** in different Tracts on South River, about two miles from Blocker's Store. About fifty acres is under cultivation, and produces well. It is first rate Turpentine land, there being about 19,000 boxes cut, and 5000 more can be cut on the same land. For further particulars apply to me on the premises.

GRAY CULBREATH.

August 2. 10-3t

$25 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayborough, S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.

S. BELL.

August 1, 1851. 10-tf

Settlements.

PERSONS who are indebted to us will confer an obligation if they will settle during the present month. All persons to whom we are indebted will please render their bills for payment.

Aug. 1. L. J. HALL & SON.

From the Philadelphia North American.

QUESTIONS STILL UNANSWERED.

Is Col. Bigler in favor of the Fugitive Slave law as it now stands, without modification or amendment?

Is Col. Bigler prepared to repudiate his vote on the act of 1847, denying the jails of this State to Fugitive Slaves?

Is Col. Bigler ready to disavow his vote in the State Senate in favor of the Wilmot Proviso?

We have endeavored for a month past to extract from the Democratic candidate for Governor some definite or satisfactory reply to the foregoing interrogatories, involving issues which his partizans in this immediate locality have assumed as points in the canvass, but which their associates and allies in other parts of the State have with equal authority repudiated. In this divided state of opinion, in the absence of any direct expression of sentiment in regard to the fugitive slave law by the Convention which nominated Col. Bigler, or any reference to that subject by himself when responding to the nomination, and in the face of Mr. Wilmot's disavowal of respect for the general resolutions at the Harrisburg Convention, we have felt justified in propounding these questions and in demanding distinct replies. Colonel Bigler, instead of defining his ground manfully, and leaving the people of this State to estimate his claims upon unequivocal declarations, has sought refuge in silence, and has also refused to authorize any one to speak in his behalf. And why has this policy been adopted? We will tell the country, and particularly commend it to the attention of the South, that this double-dealing game is now playing because of an infamous bargain between the Democrats and Abolitionists to obtain power, which shuts Col. Bigler's mouth, and will keep him gagged until the election is over. Wilmot and his followers have issued a ukase commanding silence upon the Fugitive Slave law, so that they may commend him to the Northern and Western counties as more sound than Gov. Johnson; while the *Pennsylvanian* and its satellites, in this region, upon their own authority, and because there is no public committal, urge him as the most radical of compromisers.

This is a repetition of the corrupt intrigue by which Mr. Polk was elected President; but in a form more daring, and more likely, if successful, to be disastrous. If the delicate relations between the North and South, by which the harmony of the Union can be alone preserved, are thus made the subjects of political speculation, and trifled with by unscrupulous demagogues, how are we to preserve peace, or when may it be expected that agitation will cease? In our view, the electioneering movements of Col. Bigler's party here are more threatening than any that have been attempted elsewhere, numerous and shameful as their coalitions have been, and his election would prove a most fatal event to all the interests of Pennsylvania and to the tranquility of the Union. They have given new life to the Abolition feeling; they have taken up David Wilmot from his merited obscurity, and revived all his influence; they have openly and flagrantly joined hands with the active and avowed enemies of the constitution, and they are plotting day and night for success, disregarding the injury which it may entail by elevating incendiaries into position and power, and the shock which the public mind may receive from such a wicked combination.

The *Pennsylvanian* undertook, some time ago, upon its "own hook," to give a *quasi* answer to one of our inquiries, which we refused to receive, for three reasons stated on the succeeding day in these terms: "First, because the real and direct point is evaded; second, because no evidence is furnished that Col. Bigler "authorized" (as we had required) the answer; and third, because Col. Bigler has failed to reply himself." Yet the *Pennsylvanian*, with its usual candor, states the last reason alone and omits the others, with the intention of misleading the public. If Col. Bigler is as sound as his organ here would have people believe, while the fact stands out that he and the *Pennsylvanian* are notoriously confederating with Wilmot and the Abolitionists, why is he mute? We will take no equivocation on this point, and we shall continue to hold up to public reprobation the fraud and deception which the Democrats and their abolition allies are now engaged in perpetrating upon the people of Pennsylvania.

Several papers in Alabama have declared their preference for Mr Fillmore for the Presidency in 1852. Will they now sustain the man who, over his own signature, declares slavery to be *an evil*, and hopes and trusts that some mode may be devised to rid us of it?—*West Alabamian.*

Really, this is very strong! We cannot tell.—It is almost as bad as the following:

"I am no slaveholder—I never have been—I never shall be. I deprecate its existence in principle, and pray for its abolition everywhere, when this can be effected justly and peaceably and easily for both parties."—*Lewis Cass.*

Did the editor of the West Alabamian vote for Lewis Cass, *after* he wrote the above "over his own signature?" But again:

"The President of the United States *thanks* the *people* of Boston for the farce in which the negro Sims was the hero."

Lewis Cass "*thanked*" his God he had never owned a negro. Did that disqualify him for your vote?—*Pickens Republican.*

Nick Williams' Rye Whiskey

CAN be had from the Subscriber by the barrel or less quantity. He being the only person in Fayetteville receiving it from the manufacturer, will warrant all he sells to be the real *Simon Pure*. To be had at the Store of Jones & Deming, Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

G. DEMING.

Fayetteville, July 28, 1851. 8-4tw

10 BALES Heavy Gunny Cloth.
30 pieces Dundee Bagging.
Bale Rope and Bagging Twine.
For sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SON.
July 28, 1851. 8-w3w

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of Blocker & Bullard was this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. Blocker alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the same.

J. C. BLOCKER.
G. W. BULLARD.

Harrisonburg, June 2, 1851. 74-tf

P. S.—G. W. Bullard also withdraws from the firm of B. Culbreth & Co.

J. C. Blocker and B. Culbreth will continue the firm under the name and style of B. Culbreth & Co., at Cedar Creek.

Notice to Builders.

ON Friday the 5th day of September next, will be Let to the lowest bidder, at McLaurin's Old Store, the following Buildings, viz:

A School House, 36 feet square, one story high, with an apartment 24 feet square at each end of the Building. Also, a Dwelling House for the Principal Teacher, 36 by 42 feet, two stories high, with a passage of 10 feet through the Building.

Plans and Specifications will be submitted at the time and place above stated. For further particulars, apply to John C. McLaurin, Laurel Hill, N. C.

JAMES C. McEACHIN,
JAMES T. ROPER,
JOHN C. BAKER,
DAN'L C. STEWART,
DAN'L STEWART,
DAN'L C. McINTYRE,
MURDOCH McKINNON,
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
Building Committee.

Richmond County, N. C., July 19, 1851. 8-wt58

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.
July 26th, 1851. 8tf

$20 REWARD, (for each.)

RANAWAY in December, 1850, my negro boys ABRAM and HENRY. Henry is 5 feet 7 inches high, and about 35 years old.—He is well known in Fayetteville, where he learnt the Blacksmith trade. He is rather small, and very dark, with a downcast look.

Abram is 5 feet 10 inches high, about 25 years old, something lighter of complexion than Henry, stout and well formed, and walks upright. These negroes are thought to be in Robeson County, near the "Big Swamp."

I will give the above reward of Twenty Dollars for the confinement of either Abram or Henry in the Jail at Lumberton, Robeson Co., or Forty Dollars for the confinement of both at the same place.

R. C. RHODES.
July, 1851. 8-w6w

Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Meeting of Subscribers to the proposed Plank Road from Fayetteville to Centre, in Stanly County, will be held in the HOTEL HALL in the Town of Fayetteville,

On Thursday the 21st day of August next,

for the purpose of organizing the Company, preparatory to commencing the work.

The amount necessary to secure the Charter having been subscribed in the Town of Fayetteville and County of Cumberland, it is earnestly requested that all who are interested in the work, either as subscribers or as intending to become so, will appear at this meeting, in person or by proxy, and that all Subscription books in the hands of Commissioners will be returned to the meeting. It is desired that a vigorous effort should be made previous to the meeting to obtain the sum necessary to carry the Road to its Western terminus, by the shortest practicable route by Little's Mills. The friends of the enterprize, in the Counties of Richmond, Montgomery, Stanly, and Cumberland, are therefore earnestly requested to bring to the meeting all the Subscriptions that can be obtained, under the assurance, heretofore given, that the Road is to take the shortest route to Little's Mills, and thence to Centre.

H. LILLY,
B. ROSE,
J. G. COOK,
A. W. STEEL,
THOS. WADDILL,
H. L. MYROVER,
E. J. HALE,
Com'rs.

July 23, 1851. 7-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, about Nine Hundred Acres of Land, lying on the East side of Gum-Swamp, in Richmond county, N. C., four miles South of Laurel Hill. The land lies on and over the stage road leading from Fayetteville to Cheraw, joining the lands of D. McLaurin, Mrs. Gibson, and others.

JOHN McLAURIN.
July 25, 1851. 8-w2m

FOR RENT,

THE New Store, on the Avenue, recently occupied by J. C. Medlin, at Floral College, N. C. For terms, apply to

A. M. McKINNON.
July 25, 1851. 8-3w

Baltimore Steam Soap and Candle Works.

THE Subscribers are now manufacturing and have now on hand

Belmont Sperm Candles; Adamantine ditto; Mould Tallow ditto, warranted to stand any climate; Lard Oil; Yellow, Brown, and Black Soaps; Variegated Bar do; White Bar do; Fullers' Soap; Fancy Soaps of new styles and superior quality; to which they invite the attention of Southern merchants in making their Fall purchases, with a conviction that they can offer inducements as regards quality and price equal to any.

SMITH & CURLETT,
Corner Holliday and Pleasant Streets,
[7-6tw] Baltimore.

Sketches of North Carolina.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above named work in the counties of Union, Anson, Stanly, Richmond, Montgomery and Moore, the undersigned desires the aid of a few active assistants to solicit subscribers to this work, which is to go to press in August, and be ready for distribution this Fall. As it is desirable to have as many names as possible by the first of August, those wishing a history of North Carolina (and what true-hearted Carolinian does not? and is not willing to contribute a little of his influence and means to save from oblivion the much neglected history of our State?) can easily signify it by forwarding us their names to Carthage, (postage prepaid, being but 3 cts.) giving the name of county and Post Office. We are authorized to distribute the work as well as procure subscribers.

Being engaged in the sale of other books also, and finding travelling beneficial to our health, we wish to continue this business for some time, and to make it not only beneficial to ourself, but as eminently and as extensively so to others as practicable.

MARK RUSSELL.
Moore Co., N. C., July 18. 6-3w

WANTED,

FOUR large sized good MULES, well broke to the wagon, and not exceeding seven years of age. Apply to D. & W. McLaurin, Fayetteville, or to the subscriber at Slicksville, 13 miles above Fayetteville, on the east side of Cape Fear river.

N. K. McDUFFIE.
July 18, 1851. 6-tf
Carolinian tf.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

WE have received our new Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING—Coats, Sacks, Pants, and Vests.

—ALSO—
25 bags RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Fancy Candies,
2 hhds. Cuba Sugar,
Nails, Hollow-Ware, Porcelain Kettles, Paint and Varnish Brushes, &c.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 1, 1851. 65tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up and enlarged the above *well known* House, is *now* prepared to entertain travellers with *increased* comfort.

ROB'T McNABB.
Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., May 3, 1851. 70-tf

Edgeworth Female Seminary. Greensborough, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, July 7.

On application to the Principal, circulars will be forwarded, giving all necessary information respecting the School.

RICHARD STERLING, A. M., Principal.
Gov. J. M. Morehead, Proprietor.
June 17. 76-10wpd

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE acting Trustees of this long established Seminary, take great pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have engaged the services of Mr. BENJ'N R. HUSKE, who will hereafter conduct the Academy as Principal.

Mr. Huske is a native of this State, and a Graduate of our University, and has been engaged for some time very successfully in teaching in the town of Fayetteville. His learning, fine temper and christian character give assurance to Parents, that his duty to children entrusted to his charge will be ably and conscientiously performed.

The Exercises of the next Session will commence on Monday, the 21st instant, and as the course of instruction is preparatory to the University, the sessions in future will correspond with those of Chapel Hill.

Terms of Tuition, including contingencies, $21, always in advance.

No deduction made unless in case of protracted illness.

By order of the Board,
E. A. HEARTT, Sec'y.
July 5th, 1851. 2-6tw

References:

President and Faculty of the University of N. Carolina.
C. T. Haigh, Esq.
Hon. Robt. Strange, } Fayetteville.
E. J. Hale, Esq.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Hon. the Court of Equity in and for the County of Montgomery, I will, on the 14th day of August next, expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder on the premises, (the residence of the late Col. John Crump,) the very VALUABLE REAL ESTATE known as the

Narrows of the Yadkin,

on the Montgomery side of the River, consisting of several Tracts, containing **14** or **1500** acres in all. The Land including the buildings, improvements, and the Narrows, will be sold in the first place, and the several surrounding Tracts afterwards, separately.

This Land is valuable not only on account of the fertility and productiveness of the soil, being well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Tobacco, &c., but also on account of the excellent FISHERY attached to it at the Narrows, where a great number of Shad may be annually caught, and the Water Power afforded by the fall in the River at this place, which enterprise and capital could make useful and profitable by the erection of Mills and Machinery of every description, to any extent that might be desired. Besides these capital advantages, the situation is beautiful, romantic and healthy; in short, desirable in every point of view.

Twelve months credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond and approved sureties.

JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.
June 28, 1851. 1-ts

MALE & FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE School of the subscriber, assisted by Miss Cecilia A. Potter, of Middlebury, Vermont, will be resumed on Tuesday, 1st of July next. Board for any number of students, can be gotten in the village, at $7 per month. Tuition as heretofore, viz: (incidentals included.)

For the Rudiments, per Session,	$6 50
Mathematics, English Grammar, History, &c.,	8 50
Latin and Greek Languages,	10 50
EXTRA.	
Music on the Piano,	15 00
Use of Instrument,	2 50
French Language,	10 00
Drawing, Needle-work, &c.,	5 00

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.
Summerville, N. C., June 1, 1851. 75-2m

ANSON HOTEL,

South West Corner from the Court House,

Wadesborough, N. C.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of this community, and the travelling public in general, that he has become Proprietor of the ANSON HOTEL, formerly owned by Mr. West, where he will be happy to accommodate his guests in a style that cannot fail to please.

MARTIN SIGMAN.
Wadesborough, July 1, 1851. 2-5t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his FARM for sale, containing 719 acres of fine farming land, lying on the East side of Little River, in Montgomery county, N. C., joining Rev. W. N. Peacock and William S. Baldwin. A part of the Farm is in good farming condition, and produces good Cotton and the best of Corn. The dwelling and out-houses are in tolerably good condition, affording room for several hands and small white family. In short, it is a valuable Farm, and as I am determined to go West, I will sell low for cash or 5 months' time.

BENJAMIN T. RUSH.
McCallum's Store, July 4, 1851. 3-6t

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

LET IT BE KNOWN,

That A. REDWIN has located himself in Troy, for the purpose of carrying on the BOOT AND SHOE business in its various branches. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

A. REDWIN.
June 30, 1851. 1-6w

P. S. All those in arrears to Redwin & McRae will please call and settle as soon as possible. A. R.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers his FARM for sale, situated on the east side of Big Coharie, known as the Major Ollin Mobley place, containing 1399 Acres. The land is in fine condition for tilling, and brings the very best of corn. The dwelling and out-houses are all in very fine condition, the greater part of them having been lately repaired. On the farm there is a saw and grist mill, which affords a handsome income; there is always a ready sale for the lumber, and at a good price; corn sells readily at the highest market price, without removing it.

I will sell the above at a bargain, as I am desirous of making new arrangements in my business. OWEN HARGROVE.
Sampson Co., June 14, 1851. 76-3m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWADR.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan, of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either; and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.

R. F. MURPHY.
Jan. 24, 1851. 56tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES.
1200 sacks SALT.
5000 bushels Alum Salt.
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.
Osnaburgs and Brown Sheetings.

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.
Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

JUST RECEIVED.

30 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
2 hhds. Cuba SUGAR.
10 bbls. Crushed and Refined Sugar.
15 bbls. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
6 boxes Collins & Co's Hartford Axes.
20 boxes Steam Refined Candy.

With a variety of other Goods to complete our assortment.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 10, 1851. 58tf

PAINTS.

4000 LBS. Pure and No. 1 WHITE LEAD, in Oil.
Imperial and Paris Green.
Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting.
Winter Green, Chrome Yellow.
Litharge and other varieties of Paints.

COOK & JOHNSON.
March 10, 1851. 62tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. OLD CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid,—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 60tf

NOTICE.—All Accounts due the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.

J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 50tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.
Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

THE Subscriber having bought the right for this county, of Waitman Davis's PATENT SELF-SETTER for Saw Mills, gives notice that he is now prepared to manufacture and put in successful operation this machine.

He claims the following advantages over the old mode of Sawing:

First—One hand can tend the mill and saw as much lumber in one day as two hands can accomplish.

Second—By a peculiar arrangement of the dogs, it will saw one-fifth more lumber from the same stock.

Third—The Mill is not stopped until the log is sawed up. After the log is once dogged, the dogs are not moved, and the lumber is of one uniform thickness. One of these machines can be seen in operation at Mr. McLauchlin's Mill in this town, who gives it the following recommendation.

H. G. HALL,
Fayetteville Foundry.

☞ A Model can be seen at the Fayetteville Foundry.
March 15, 1851. 63-tf

Fayetteville, March 11, 1851.

I hereby certify that I have one of W. Davis's improvements on Saw Mills in use on my mill, and so well convinced am I of its utility, that in my opinion it requires only to be introduced to be put in general use by mill owners. I therefore cheerfully recommend its use to all Saw Mill owners who would regard their own interest. ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

Which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the FORWARDING BUSINESS.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.
Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

☞ We will barter for any kind of Country Produce. COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

DRY GOODS AT COST.

WITH a view of making a change in our business, we now offer our entire stock of DRY GOODS at cost, for cash or country produce, taken in payment at its cash value. The stock is worthy the attention of those wishing to buy.

May 13.—71tf COOK & TAYLOR.

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND IMPORTATION of GOODS this Season,—DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASS, &c.

—ALSO—
3000 yds. **assorted Carpeting.**

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
October 28. 43tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.
July 14, 1851. 4-tf

FOR SALE,

12 WM. ROWLAND'S Extra thick Mill and Cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 19, 1850. 46tf

SALEM PAPER-MILL.

THE subscriber has taken charge of this old and well known Establishment, and is prepared to attend to all orders for

Printing Paper, Merchants' and Factory Wrapping, &c.

The Mill has recently been thoroughly refitted with new machinery, and the subscriber believes he can furnish Paper of as good quality and at as cheap prices as can be purchased any where, North or South.

CHARLES E. SHOBER.
Salem, June 7, 1851. 77tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the Estate of Mrs. Henrietta Campbell, at March Term, 1851, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

M. V. JONES, Executor.
March 10, 1851. 66tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL,
A. A. McKETHAN,
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56-tf

FRESH TEAS.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Do do Imperial,
Do do Gunpowder,
Do do Oolong, and
Young Hyson TEAS, of superior quality.

—ALSO—
Chocolate, Barley, Salad Oil, Mustard, Yeast Powders, &c. For sale by

SAML J. HINSDALE.
April 21. 68tf

NOTICE.

STARR & WILLIAMS have removed to the Store recently occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, one door west of Messrs. H. Branson & Son, where they have just received additions to the Spring purchases of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Country merchants are requested to examine our stock.

J. B. STARR.
J. M. WILLIAMS.
June 7, 1851. 75-tf

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 4. 53tf

JUST FINISHED.

EIGHT NEW BUGGIES. Also, two second hand. For sale by

A. A. McKETHAN.
June 2, 1851. 74-tf

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

Warren County, N. C.

THIS delightful Summer retreat is now open for the reception of company, the remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offering great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements, are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music always in attendance; a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:—

Families per month, each person,		$20 00
Single persons, "	"	25 00
Per week,	"	7 00
Per day,	"	1 25
Children under 12, and Servants, half price.		

SAMUEL CALVERT.
June 5, 1851. 75-tf5A

30,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, by
H. BRANSON & SON.
July 1. 78tf

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.
May 9.—71tf A. McMILLAN.

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.
KING & McMILLAN.

Encourage North Carolina.

THE undersigned is manufacturing, in Fayetteville,

Boot and Shoe Polish,

far superior to the Blacking purchased in the Northern cities. He intends devoting his whole time to manufacturing and vending this very superior Polish, and calls upon all who think it to the interest of the Southern people to become independent of Northern manufactures, to give him their aid and patronage.

He is prepared to show, by *absolute trial*, to any one who will call upon him, the *vast superiority* of his over all other *polishes* or *blacking* now sold in North Carolina. Call and have your boots and shoes once completely blacked and polished, and be satisfied.

This article is offered at a price not higher than is usually charged for other and inferior qualities, and a trial is all that is asked to secure the patronage of the public generally.

The undersigned expects to visit every portion of the State to introduce his Polish, and asks now in advance that Merchants and others visiting Fayetteville will give him a call.

A. J. WOODWARD.
June 21, 1851. 77-6m

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27tf

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FURTHER supply, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
June 16, 1851.

WANTED,

50 GOOD HANDS, at 75 cts. per day, on the Southern Plank Road. Steady employment and cash payment weekly, if required. Apply to

D. M. BUIE,
At the Steam Mill, or to
A. A. McKETHAN,
June 23, 1851. [77-tf] Fayetteville.

MOLASSES.

40 HHDS. prime MOLASSES, for sale by
H. BRANSON & SON.
July 9, 1851. 3tf

Stage Line to Raleigh.

THE Subscribers, Mail Contractors from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will commence operations this day, with new and comfortable Coaches, good horses, and careful Drivers.—They have reduced the Fare from $5 to $4. The Stage Houses are, in Fayetteville, the Fayetteville Hotel, in Raleigh, the Yarborough House; but Passengers will be conveyed to such other Houses as they may select. The hours of departure will be, until further notice, at half-past 9 P. M. from Fayetteville, and at 2 P. M. from Raleigh, daily. The subscribers hope, by unremitted attention, to secure a liberal share of the travel.

MURDOCK McKINNON,
DAVID McNEILL.
Fayetteville, July 1, 1851. 78-tf

North Carolinian and Raleigh Register copy till forbid.

$200 Reward.

I WILL give one hundred dollars for the apprehension and confinement of ANDERSON and JERRY in any jail so that I can get them again, or fifty dollars for either. I will also give $100 for proof of any responsible person's harboring said negroes. They ranaway from my plantation in Moore county on the 10th of Feb'y last, and are thought to be lurking about 16 or 17 miles above Carthage on Deep River, through the edge of Moore and corners of Chatham and Randolph counties. Anderson is about 28 years old, a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well proportioned; has an open countenance, and is quite plausible. It is believed that he will endeavor to pass for a free man and escape to a free State, as he had a brother who played the same game. Jerry is about 24 years old, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout built; has a down look, particularly when spoken to, and is rather impudent. Said negroes formerly belonged to John R. Ritter, in the upper end of Moore county.

Any information must be addressed to the subscriber at Pocket P. O., Moore county, N. C.

J. L. BRYAN.
April 12, 1851. 67tf

WANTED,

3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1¾ to 3 inches thick.
2000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1¾ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to E. FULLER.
May 19, 1851. 72-tf

WANTED,

A GOOD Body Maker at the Carriage business. Good wages and steady employment given. A. A. McKETHAN.
May 26. 73-tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the first day of September, at 12 o'clock M., by Decrees of the Court of Equity, the following Valuable REAL ESTATE:—

615 Acres of Land on the North East side of Cape Fear River, in Chatham and Cumberland Counties, joining Brazier, Burt, Stephens and others, known as the "Buckhorn Lands." This land lies immediately on Buckhorn Falls, and is valuable for water privileges.

Also, the interest of the late William Colville in and to Four LOTS in the Town of Avernsborough, upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Also, one vacant LOT in the Town of Fayetteville will be sold, upon a credit of six months, upon bond and good security, at the MARKET HOUSE in the Town of Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 3d September, at 12 o'clock M., to-wit: on the South West corner of the Market Square, known as the "Blake Lot."

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.
July 22, 1851. 6-ts

WRAPPING PAPER.

150 REAMS Medium size,
65 " Blue, for Cotton Yarns.
From Manteo Paper Mills, Raleigh. For sale low by H. BRANSON & SON.
July 9, 1851. 3tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S

Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by friction.

THE great value of the HORSE-HAIR RENOVATOR as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1851.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN

ARE now receiving a large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting in part of—

Striped Gro-de-Paris; black and col'd Silks; embroidered, printed and black Barege and Barege-de-Laine; Paris-de-Chine; Crape-de-Paris; rich emb'd Tarltans; printed French Lawns; embroidered and printed Swiss Muslins; Hoyle's and printed Organdie; Mourning, printed; Polka and fancy Lawn; Mourning and other Ginghams; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Silk and Linen Poplins; solid col'd Lawns; Bishop and Swiss ditto; Grass and other Skirts; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, needle-worked; Collars and Cuffs; Lace Undersleeves; French needle-worked Chemisettes; fancy Mitts and Kid Gloves of all kinds; splendid Bonnet and other Ribbons; Edging and Inserting; French and English Prints; together with a large supply of other articles suitable for Ladies' wear.

French Cassimeres; plain Linen and Linen Drill; Checked Linen; Silk, Marseilles and other Vestings; Cashmeret; Drab d'Etc; York Nankins; Silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats; brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; a good assortment of embroidered Window Curtains, (some very fine.)

Ready-made Clothing.

Coats; Pants; Satin, Silk, Marseilles and other Vests; a large supply of each.

A large lot of Umbrellas, and fine Silk and Satin Parasols, assorted kinds.

Beaver, Fur, Silk, Leghorn and other Straw Hats; also a good supply of Boys' Hats.

White Chip, French Hair-Lace, and other Bonnets; Children's fine Pearl Hats, Bonnets and Flats; Wreaths and Flowers.

Boots and Shoes.

Fine Calf sewed Boots; Patent Leather Brogans; Cloth and Buck Congress Gaiters; Oxford Ties; Patent Leather ditto; Ladies' black and col'd Silk Gaiters, a fine article; different kinds of Misses' Shoes and Gaiters; Ladies' Slippers and Walking Shoes; with a large supply of heavy Shoes, for servants.

Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Padded Harness, and Wagon and Buggy Whips.

Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-Ware.

Groceries.

Rio and Laguira Coffee; Crushed; Clarified, Loaf and Brown Sugars; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails; Principe Cigars; French Brandy; Gin; Port, Madeira, Sweet, and Scuppernong Wines.

Together with a great variety of Goods of nearly every description. All of which they are determined to sell very low for Cash, or on very accommodating terms to punctual customers.

☞ We would be glad that buyers generally would call and examine our Stock.
April 4, 1851. 66tf

Fayetteville Hotel

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has been in successful operation since 1849. The Bedding and Furniture is new, and the rooms convenient and airy.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers desirable accommodations and attention. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with front double rooms, conveniently and comfortably furnished.

An experience of 20 years will, I hope to see, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN S.
June 1, 1850.

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased the land belonging to the Estate of Hugh McLean, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, on both sides of Lumber River, the tract of which contains

Over 100,000 Acres.

A large part finely Timbered, and on Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable for the Timber and Turpentine, for which a very large part is well suited, being in a section where the Turpentine yields more than any other section of the State. The whole will be sold at a low price, and in such parcels as to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title may be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. McKethan, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be rigidly enforced against such offenders.

Application for any part of the land may be made to myself, or to John Wasden, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. McLEAN.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1851.

WANTED TO BORROW

$2000 for a term of years. Good security and interest annually or semi-annually.

Address letter to A. B., and leave it at this office.
June 30, 1851.

DOMESTICS.

LITTLE River Osnaburgs 7-8 wide. Sheetings always on hand, and for sale at Factory prices, by STARR & WILLIAMS.
June 7, 1851.

INFORMATION WANTED

IF the heirs of BULLARD MASSEY will apply to the Postmaster at Fayetteville, N. C. they may learn something to their advantage. Said Massey died in the South in the year 1847; said he was from North Carolina, a sister Lotty, or Charlotte and a brother Jesse, have been in the Florida war.

July 26, 1851.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION.

WE will sell our entire